THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 119. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

"TRIAL" OF HORACE GREELEY.

HOLY INQUISITION BY THE "NARROW-MINDED BLOCKHEADS"—TRIUMPH OF MR. GREELEY—THE SMALL KENNEDY SEVERELY STEPPED UPON—DULL BLUNT BADLY BOOSTED, ETC.

From the New York World.

That immaculate organization of patriots yclept the Loyal League, composed mainly of public-spirited citizens who didn't make anything out of the war, convened last evening in consequence of the following call:—

"UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—In pursuance of a written request made to the President by more than twenty-five members, and of the provisions of the eighteenth by-law, a special meeting of the Club will be held at the Club-house on Thursday evening, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock, 'for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Horace Greeley, a member of the Club, who has become a bondsman for Jefferson Davis, late chief officer of the Rebel Government.' By order of the President. CHARLES S. WEYMAN, "Resident Secretary."

It should be stated that the promoter of the movement was George W. Blunt, who, with other members, convened the meeting for the purpose of securing the expulsion of Mr. Greeley from the Club.

The arrangements for the inquisition were more than ordinarily extensive, and the interest it created was increased by the bold and defiant letter of Mr. Greeley, which evoked intense chagrin from his opponents. It was determined to so organize the nucleus of the assemblage that the friends of Davis' bondsman would be comparatively powerless when a vote should be taken. Accordingly, only the red-hot radicals of the League received special invitations, but some of those who favor conservatism appeared in the hall, and the tactics of Mr. Blunt were thus nullified by unexpected opposition.

For the first time in the history of the Club its members passed a resolution on the previous day that the proceedings should be strictly private, and that members only should be admitted.

CERBERUS.

It was amusing to see how the different members took it, to be questioned by the stalwart M. P.'s before they were admitted. Some stood on their dignity, and undertook to walk in unceremoniously, but were obliged to succumb, and give their names, and initials, too; others professed to be greatly astonished, and wanted to know of Dan, the impersonation of James Yellowplush, Esq., "what's up?" Judge Peabody looked cautiously at another doorkeeper, and mistook him for a reporter.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

An interesting question for the tax-payers is by whose authority a half dozen policemen were detailed to do lackey's duty at the door. Kennedy, and Acton too, were on hand, and it would seem that police business was not very pressing. It is supposed that the rule of the department preventing members from belonging to political organizations was suspended for their benefit.

WHO WENT TO THE MEETING.

At 8 o'clock, over two hundred persons assembled in the drawing-room of the Club. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Osgood, George W. Blunt, Sinclair Toucey, Postmaster Kelly, James W. Beekman, William Belden, Frank E. Howe, Le Grand B. Cannon, Timothy G. Churchill, Richard Butler, S. B. Critenden, Dr. Stone, of the Board of Health, Isaac M. Bull, General Wetmore, Richard Warren, John Jay, William F. Opdyke, Judge Peabody, Edgar Ketchum, E. C. Cowden, Jackson S. Schultz, Oscar Haggerty, George Wilkes.

Postmaster Kelly was also on hand, but on the fence—saying he didn't know anything about it. The irrepressible Sinclair Toucey (Greeley) was full of business, marshalling his forces for a terrific onslaught. Cyrus W. Field was among the non-committables, and went home early. W. C. Church, of the *Galaxy*, looked, listened, and said little, but, strongly in favor of Greeley, kept up a vigorous thinking. John Jay, Jr., was, as usual, the radicalist of the radicals and down on the trimmers. But the most irrepressible of the irrepressibles was the omnipresent Blunt—G. W. B.—the father of the resolutions, and, as he said, determined to fight it out if it took all night. Dr. Stone, of the Board of Health, was extremely solicitous lest the reporters should hear something in the vestibule; but, to paraphrase Mr. Samuel Weller, since their ears were not double-million magnifying of hextra power, there was no danger of it. Edgar Ketchum was moody and silent. S. B. Chittenden was principally anxious lest his carriage would go away and leave him. George William Curtis stood it out until the last, and seemed to want to be the great pacifier. Colonel Van Buren was heavy on Horace, and very talkative, while Dorman B. Eaton was equally anxious to have Horace let alone. Elliott C. Cowdin was also on hand, although officially he is at the Paris Exposition

WHAT THEY DID.

Mr. John Jay presided, and called the meeting to order in some brief remarks, in which he said the course of Mr. Greeley demanded the serious consideration of the Club, of which he was a member.

Mr. George W. Blunt then rose rather excitedly, and said Mr. Greeley should not be permitted to retain his connection with the organization, as he had become a bondsman for the chief of Rebels, Jefferson Davis. He hoped they would be unanimous in ordering his expulsion.

A member here rose and claimed that the Club had no right to interfere with Mr. Greeley, and that he had a perfect right to become the bondsman of any one.

Mr. Blunt then offered the following resolution (which was not passed):—

BLUNT'S FIASCO.

Whereas, It is declared in the articles of association of the Union League Club that "the primary object of the Association shall be to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Federal Government," and "to that end the members will use every proper means in public and private;" and

Whereas, Jefferson Davis has been known by all loyal men as the ruling spirit of that band of conspirators who urged the Southern States into rebellion; as the chief enemy of the republic, not more from the position which he occupied in the Rebel Confederacy than from the vindictive character of his official acts and utterances during four years of desolating civil war; and as one who knew of, if he did not instigate, a treatment of prisoners of war unwarranted by any possible circumstances, unparalleled in the annals of civilized nations, and which, there is abundant evidence to prove, was deliberately devised for the purpose of destroying them; and

Whereas, Horace Greeley, a member of this Club, has seen fit to become a bondsman for this man, whose efforts were for many years directed to the overthrow of our Government; therefore

Resolved, That this Club would do injustice to its past record, and to the high principle embodied in its articles of association, should it fail to express regret that one of its members had consented to perform an act of this nature.

Resolved, That this Club, while ready and anxious to vindicate the law of the land, cannot forget that there is also a sense of public decency to which it must defer; and that no one of its members, however eminent his services may have been in the cause of liberty and loyalty, can give aid and comfort to Jefferson Davis, without offering a cruel insult to the memory of the thousands of our countrymen who perished the victims of his ambition.

Resolved, That the Union League Club disapprove of the act of Horace Greeley in becoming the bondsman of Jefferson Davis.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy of them be sent to Mr. Greeley.

After the resolutions were read, Mr. Sinclair Toucey said the club should take no hasty action on the matter, and he moved it be referred to the Executive Committee.

The proposition created a storm of "noes," followed by "ayes," hisses, and applause. When order was partially restored,

Mr. Toucey again obtained the floor. He said it would be not only impolitic, but detrimental to the organization to pass the resolutions, and he hoped they would be referred.

Mr. Van Buren followed. He spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Pacific remarks were then made by Judge Coles, who vainly tried to procure an adjournment and after a long and tedious discussion Blunt's resolution was tabled substantially by a vote of 89 to 106.

Then ensued a long and windy discussion on points of order and various efforts to adjourn, to adopt substitutes, and to eject Horace from the Club. The whole affair was finally settled by the adoption of the following resolutions, the first of which was offered by Colonel Van Buren, and the last by Dorman B. Eaton:—

Resolved, That the Union League Club of New York decidedly disapproves and condemns the bailing of Jefferson Davis, the head of the late bloody Rebellion, believing that he has been guilty of unparalleled crimes against his country and humanity, and a decent regard for the patriotism of the people, for the sacrifices of the war, and for the sacredness of justice, requires that he should have been detained in prison until tried for his crimes.

Resolved, That there is nothing in the action of the Hon. Horace Greeley, relative to the bailing of Jefferson Davis, which calls for any proceeding on the part of this Club.

These resolutions are regarded by both parties as a victory, and that is perhaps the fairest conclusion. The Club was about equally divided as to the culpability of Mr. Greeley, and consequently the fizzly character of the proceedings, notwithstanding the fierce contentions, the noisy brawling, the riotously hubbubical character of the meeting, which did not adjourn until 12 P. M.

MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23.—The quiet manufacturing village of Griswoldville, in the township of Coleraine, Franklin county, Mass., was thrown into a state of wild excitement on Wednesday morning by the announcement that Mrs. Almia A. Cheney, a well known and highly respectable woman of forty-five, had been murdered.

The facts of the case are as follows:—Simeon Peck, a very strong tempered man, residing in the village, had had several violent quarrels with his wife, and had repeatedly threatened to kill her. His anger was recently raised to an extraordinary pitch by his wife's refusal to give him an order so that he could take from the Savings Bank $50, which he had deposited there in her name. She refused, knowing that if he had the money he would squander it. His threats were so violent that Mrs. Peck induced Mrs. Cheney, a particular friend of theirs, to stay in the house with her. Mrs. Cheney took Mrs. Peck's part in the quarrel, and roused Peck's resentment strongly against her. On Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, Peck got a heavy base ball club, and after a few moments of apparent meditation and hesitation, took off his cravat and gave it to his son, eleven years old, who was then the only person present, remarking as he did so, "You may have that, sonny, for yoor father has got to die." Thinking, evidently, how the rope would fit his own neck, Peck then went up stairs, and, meeting Mrs. Cheney, sprang at her like a demon, striking her a tremendous blow, which cleaved her skull, and left her apparently dead.

Peck immediately rushed down stairs, and at the outside door met his wife, whom he resolved to kill. He struck her with the vengeance of a fiend; but she avoided the full force of the blow and started for the srteet, screaming for her life. Her husband followed closely and gave her a second blow, which felled her to the earth; but at this juncture the boy threw a large stone at his father's head so forcibly that it knocked him down.

A crowd quickly gathered, and after a desperate encounter Peck was secured.

Mrs. Cheney was discovered in the house shortly after, weltering in her gore. She survived only one hour. Mrs. Peck's injuries, though very severe, are probably not fatal.

The husband has been held for trial for murder, and will be lodged till then in jail at Greenfield. He has long been known as a man of ungovernable temper, and was formerly quite intemperate. He has made several attempts to reform, and in 1850 joined a Baptist, and last year a Methodist church; but he has sadly fallen from grace, and has a reputation of being lazy and dissolute. He has manifested the utmost stolidity and indifference since his arrest, and has declared that he meant to kill his wife as well as Mrs. Cheney.

The defense in the case will probably be insanity, as he has two aunts who are crazy though he has never been considered so himself.

THE FENIAN CAMPAIGN.

CONVOCATION OF A GRAND NATIONAL FENIAN COUNCIL—UNION OF THE FACTIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR, ETC.

TROY, N. Y., May 23.—A call will shortly be issued convening a Grand National Fenian Council, to deliberate upon the approaching campaign. The Council will be strictly secret, but will be participated in by representatives of all the factions of Fenianism, who for once are determined to be united in the cause of Irish liberation.

The Convention will receive and consider estimates for supplies of war material additional to those already on hand and in use, and will officially ratify all prparations hitherto made for the coming decisive and culminating campaign, as well as perfect further important arrangements looking to the same end.

The detached movements of the formative liberating army, such as meetings, drills, collection of arms, and other evidences of Fenian military progress, will be executed with the greatest possible secrecy, by order of the commander-in-chief.

I learn to-night that Major-General Sam Spear, military director or the accumulating forces, is expected at St. Albans within a few days, with a view of officially furthering the interests of the new campaign.

WHERE THE FENIANS ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE AN ATTACK.

MONTREAL, May 22.—An attack by Fenians is expected at Collingwood, on Lake Simcoe. Some days ago Colonel Hassard and Lieutenant Gehle, of the Royal Engineers, with Mr. Cumberland, manager of the Northern Railroad, arrived at Collingwood to select a site for defenses, and to report upon the best means of defending the town against a naval attack. These officers, after visiting the various localities most suited for the purpose, agreed on what is known as the Fisherman's Point, and a point of the lake shore, between Beech and Birch streets, as the most commanding and best adapted for throwing up works for the defense of the town. Colonel Hassard and Mr. Cumberland returned to Toronto, leaving Lieutenant Gehle to make the necessary survey and fix upon the position for the works.

It is the intention of the engineers to recommend that five 28-pounder Armstrong guns be at once put in position here, with suitable breastworks, the latter to be provided by the Northern Railway, and to be erected with as little delay as possible. By this means it is hoped to place Collingwood out of the reach of a naval *coup de main*.

Collingwood lies on the south side of Georgian Bay, and is the northern terminus of the Northern Railroad; hence Mr. Cumberland's interest in the defenses of the place.

BREACH OF PROMISE IN ST. LOUIS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES CLAIMED.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 15.

Mrs. Eliza S. Perdue, a beautiful and luxuriant widow, with an eye of fire and a form of sylph-like proportions, has brought suit in the Circuit Court against one James Hall for breach of promise of marriage. We know nothing about Mr. Hall, neither does the Deputy Sheriff, who has been unable to find him to serve the notice upon him. The officer does not know the delinquent even by sight, and is hunting for him with the document in one hand and the defendant's photograph in the other, by the aid of which he hopes to identify him and bring him into Court. Judging from the picture, Mr. Hall is a large man, somewhat declined into the vale of years, with a face that might have been handsome forty years ago, and an expression of sadness that might have been caused by disappointed love. Mr. Hall has probably left the city, and if he sees this notice will save trouble by coming forward and delivering up $100,000, or taking the fascinating widow for his lawful wife.

A GERMAN JOKE.—In the Munich *Punch* there appears a sketch of the Austrian Minister, M. Beust, receiving a Bohemian deputy, and the following dialogue is appended:—M. de Beust—"Monsieur de la Tcheque, I am enchanted to make your acquaintance. I venture to hope that we shall become the best of friends." Le Bohémien—"Then say after me the word Pzlmtrplpstrsel." M de Beust—"But it is impossible." Le Bohémien—"Then you are a bad minister for Austria, and I have the honor of wishing you good morning."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

REPLY OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO THE OFFER OF MEDIATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, April 11.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, BUENOS AYRES, 30th March, 1867.—To H. E. the Minister Resident of the United States of America, General A. Asboth—M. le Ministre:—I have the honor to reply to Y. E.'s note of the 6th February, ult., in which you deign to communicate to me the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, and those (the propositions) which, in consequence of it, the President submits to the several parties in the war which the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil, and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay are waging against the Government of Paraguay, asserting that they do not imply an intervention, but a friendly mediation, by which the United States desire to see re-established good faith and harmony among the peoples of South America.

The Argentine Government, after having come to an agreement with its allies, hastens to make known to Y. E. the resolution it has adopted.

As in repeated and constant acts of the Argentine people and Government, the people and Government of the United States will have seen the amity and sympathy professed towards them, and the respect and admiration inspired by their institutions, which the former endeavor to imitate and appropriate, they will not be surprised to know that the Argentine people and Government feel highly flattered by the attention they have received, and appreciate very sincerely the brotherly desire to see the evils produced by the war in which the Argentine Republic is engaged put an end to, and to see good faith and harmony re-established among the peoples of South America.

The noble and generous step taken by the American people and Government obliges the Argentine Government to enter into explanations that may enable them to appreciate the justice and absolute necessity of the decision it has adopted with regard to the subject that has given rise to Y. E's communication.

Paraguay, by a terrible fatality, found itself since the first moments of the South American revolution under the weight of a tyranny which has perpetuated itself up to the present day.

Its policy consisted in shunning the glorious sacrifices imposed upon us by the revolution, and attaining its own emancipation by extraneous efforts, availing itself of the time when other nations were engaged in the struggle, to practise unheard-of acts of violence against our own citizens and their property, to render impossible and prohibit all commerce, and to invade our own territories and towns, laying forcible hands on them, and maintaining themselves in that position in consequence of our own civil wars.

After half a century of sacrifices the Argentine Republic succeeded in giving itself a Constitution. It had recognized the independence of the Province of Paraguay, dismembered from the ancient community, without exacting from it the least retribution or any of those conditions which strict justice demanded.

The Argentine Government had grave questions to settle with the Paraguayan Government, arising out of the facts already mentioned, and was engaged in trying to find an amicable solution to them by prudent and conciliatory means.

The Argentine Republic, whose only object was to consolidate peace with its neighbors, and draw closer its relations with them as well as with all other nations, was unarmed, and in order to carry out the idea of employing its power in promoting the material and moral progress of the country, endeavored to diminish gradually its few remaining forces until they could be reduced to what was strictly needful.

The Paraguayan Government, which for many years back was preparing to do what has been witnessed, and what all understood, increased on the contrary its armaments every day more, until it succeeded in constituting itself into an immense military power, not only capable of defending itself, but sufficient to become an aggressor on its neighbors.

It sought connections among the internal political parties of the Argentine and Uruguay Oriental Republics, in order to legitimate its pretensions against these countries, and was making combinations with the object of imposing what solution it pleased to the serious questions pending between it and the Brazilian Empire.

In the most unjustifiable manner, without previous explanation or notice, the President of Paraguay, violating public faith and the practice that obtains among cultivated nations, since a treaty existed by which in no case could war be declared without six months' previous notice, invaded our territory by force and treachery, took possession of our war steamers, and committed the most unheard-of excesses against persons and property, to the extent of carrying off captives several respectable Argentine matrons, who were the wives of meritorious officers, and who are still kept prisoners in his camp.

He committed other offenses and acts of violence against the Brazilian Empire, and threw out serious threats against the Uruguay Oriental Republic.

These deeds and the dangers they created for the future gave rise necessarily to the alliance against the Paraguayan Government and to the war in which we are engaged.

The allied Governments do not wage war against the Paraguayan nation, but against the Government of General Don Francisco Solano Lopez. From him has come the spontaneous and wanton aggression of the Argentine Republic, the Brazilian Empire, and the Uruguay Oriental Republic—from him has come the declaration of war, the invasion of the Argentine and Brazilian territory, the attempted invasion of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the acts of hostility and violence against the rights of nations, and the war which was preceded and accompanied by them.

The allied Governments have taken up arms to repel the war brought upon them by General Lopez, and after the immense sacrifices of blood and money entailed upon them by this war, they neither can nor ought to consent to its termination unless their rights and their honor be at once vindicated, and unless they can secure for the future a solid and lasting peace with the Republic of Paraguay, availing themselves of the opportunity to solve the various questions that might hereafter be the cause of ulterior misunderstandings.

The personal Government of General Lopez has ever been a constant menace to the peace of the River Plate, and has more than once given evident proofs of the violent and aggressive spirit that constitutes the traditional character of its policy, and nobody can ignore that, as long as that Government exists, constituted of the same persons, and obeying the same influences, peace with its neighbors would always be precarious, the territorial security and the free commerce and navigation of the Paraguay and Alto Parana rivers and their affluents, would continue under the weight of an unceasing menace, and the allied nations would have to maintain themselves in a defensive attitude ruinous to their treasuries, and highly prejudicial to their moral, political, and commercial interests.

The allied nations would much prefer to obtain through diplomatic negotiations what they seek by arms, and it would be very gratifying to them that this should be effected through the friendly mediation of the United States Government.

But after what I have just exposed, and having in view the situation in which the belligerents find themselves at present, the Argentine Government is convinced that the Government of the United States will understand that the resolutions (*propositions*) which it has presented in so friendly and brotherly a manner, negative the noble purposes it has had in view.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank not only the Government of the United States, but more especially Y. E., for your constant efforts in favor of peace in the River Plate, which the Argentine Government and its allies eagerly desire should be secured upon a solid foundation.

It is gratifying to me, with this motive, to renew to Y. E. the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

(Signed) RUFINO DE ELIZALDE.

THE DUTCH NAVY.—According to the new Dutch Navy Organization law, twelve new screw corvettes, with sixteen guns each, ten ironclads, each carrying two three hundred pounders, and four monitors, are to be added to the Dutch navy.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Commercial Advices to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 24—Noon.—Consols for money, 93; U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 76; Erie Railroad, 40.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 69,000 bales, including 20,000 for export and 2000 for speculation. The total stock import is 774,000 bales, of which 439,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs and Provisions are totally unchanged.

LONDON, May 24—Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £418,000.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Commercial Advices to 2 o'clock P. M.

LONDON, May 24—2 P. M.—Consols have improved ⅛, and are now quoted at 93⅛. U. S. bonds have advanced ⅛, and are now quoted at 72¼; Erie has declined ½.

LONDON, May 24—2 P. M.—Cotton and Breadstuffs are steady.

Provisions—Beef is 1s. dearer than at the opening, and Tallow 3d. lower. Other articles are without change.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—An important general order on registration has just been issued by General Pope. The following are the salient points:—

The States of Georgia and Alabama are districted, and a freedman placed on every board of registration. Registrars are to take the iron-clad oath, and to explain to all their political rights and privileges.

The right to register and vote is guaranteed by the military authorities, and violence, threats, or any oppressive means to prevent persons from registering or voting, will be followed by immediate arrest and trial by military commission.

No contract with laborers, depriving them of their wages for any longer time than that actually consumed in registering or voting, will be permitted, under penalty of arrest and trial.

In cases of disturbances at places of registration or polls, the civil authorities may be called on for protection, and in default of their refusing to protect the registers or voters, they will be tried by a military commission.

United States District Court.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the case of the United States vs. Joseph Bruin, whose property was confiscated and sold under a decree of the United States District Court, sitting in Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, during the war, on the application of G. S. Miner, Esq., one of the counsel for Mr. Bruin, Chief Justice Chase on Wednesday granted a writ of error on the following grounds:—

1st. That the District Court condemned and sold the absolute estate of the petitioner in and to the property, which judgment was beyond the power of the Court to pronounce.

2d. That the condemnation of the property was for treason, of which the party could not be adjudged guilty except by a finding of a jury.

3d. That the proceedings were in admiralty, when they should have been upon the common lawsuit of the Court, by information and not by libel.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 23.—The Albany mail train which left New York at forty-five minutes past 6 o'clock A. M. to-day, on the Hudson River Railroad, ran on a broken rail between Germantown and Tivoli. The engine and first baggage car passed over safely. The second baggage and three passenger coaches ran off, but did not upset, though the train was going quite lively. There were but four passengers on board, and nobody was hurt. Being a single track there, the obstruction delayed the midday trains several hours. To-night all the trains are running regularly again.

Homicide and Suicide by an Old Man.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—A terrible affair occurred day before yesterday, in Madison, Indiana. Preston Christie and James McClelland, both old men, became involved in a lawsuit about a sale of corn. The parties met, and McClelland asked for a private settlement of the trouble. Christie made an evasive answer, when McClelland drew a revolver and shot the former through the breast, inflicting a wound which caused death the next day. McClelland, on returning home after the fatal encounter, seemed so overcome by remorse that he shot himself through the breast with the same pistol. His wound also was mortal, and he died the following day.

Improvement of the Hudson River.

TROY, N. Y., May 23.—Generals Balch, Abbott, Newton, Brewerton, and Colonel Wilson, of the Corps of United States Engineers, charged with the supervision of the Government improvements of the Hudson river, visited this section of the Hudson on a tour of inspection to-day. Having noted the needed improvements hereabouts, they were entertained at the United States Arsenal by General Haynes.

A Witness Against John H. Surratt.

TORONTO, May 23.—George Albert Mason, the Southern spy, suspected of being connected with the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, left here by the 4 o'clock train to-night, for New York, accompanied by an American detective, under a safe conduct from Secretary Seward, to give evidence against John H. Surratt, and also in a robbery in which he took part when with Moseby's guerillas.

Railroad Meeting at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, May 23.—A very enthusiastic meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange this evening, in behalf of an application for a charter for a direct railroad from New York to Boston. It was voted to send a committee to the Legislature, in behalf of the city, to urge the granting of the charter.

Death of a Niece of Judge Taney.

TROY, N. Y., May 23.—A Sister of Charity named Helen Taney was buried here this morning, with Roman Catholic honors. Sister Helen was a niece of the late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Roger Brooke Taney.

FOURTH EDITION

The Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Liquor License bill reported in the Legislature a few days ago was killed in the lower branch to-day by the overwhelming vote of 161 to 63. The friends of the Prohibitory law are highly elated at the result, and are arranging for a complimentary testimonial to Messrs. Spooner and Miner, who have so persistently advocated their cause before a legislative committee. The anti-prohibitionists will make the matter a political question next fall. The barrooms remain closed meantime, and club-rooms flourish.

Railroad Collision—Five Lives Lost.

WHITBY, C. W., May 24.—The emigrant and a special freight train, both going West, collided at this station this morning. The rear emigrant car was badly crushed. One man, three women, and a child were killed, and several others more or less injured. The passengers were Germans.

Break in the Erie Canal.

PALMYRA, N. Y., May 24.—A serious break has taken place here in the Erie canal. It will take six days to repair it.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 87¾; Reading, 103¾; Canton Company, 42¾; Erie, 59¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 112; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 67½; New York Central, 97¾; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 97; Hudson River, 101; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109¾; do 1864, 105⅞; do 1865, 106⅜; do new issue, 108; do. Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 105¾. Money, 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅞, sight, 10¼.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 27c. Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 4800 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged; quotations nominal. Corn advanced 3@5c.; stock scarce; sales of 24,000 bushels; mixed Western $1·25@1·28 for new. Oats advanced 1c.; sales of 22,000 bushels—State, 92c. Western, 87c. Rye heavy; sales of 2200 bushels at $1·72@1·74. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; New Mess, $23·10. Lard steady. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton steady at 27c. for middling upland. Rio Coffee firm; good at 18½c., in gold. Flour dull and unchanged; choice Maryland red, $3·20; medium, $3@3·10; Corn heavy; Rye in fair demand; prime white, $1·15; yellow, $1·18; Sugar heavy and steady, at 10½@10¾c. for good refining. Provisions—Western ribbed bacon, sides, 11¾; shoulders, 9¾; junk shoulders and sides, 10@11. Whisky, dull and nominal at $2·33@2·35, in bond.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. JAMES STANSFELD, M. P.

The cable has brought us news of the death of James Stansfeld, one of the few public men of eminence in England who, during our civil war, espoused and warmly defended the cause of the Union. The deceased was called to the English bar in 1849, and was elected member of Parliament for Halifax in 1859, in which capacity he soon distinguished himself by his talents for debate, and his accurate knowledge of public affairs. In 1861 he made, in his place in the House of Commons, some most damaging exposures of abuses in the National dock-yards. He was shortly afterwards appointed a Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Palmerston, and during the short time he held office, rendered good service in correcting many of the evils he had brought to light. In 1864, his name became mixed up with that of Mazzini in connection with the alleged conspiracy for the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon, of which circumstance advantage was taken by his political opponents to attack him violently in the House of Commons. Although conscious of his integrity, to save the Ministry of which he was a member, from embarrassment, he resigned his post in the Admiralty in April, 1864. Mr. Stansfeld was born in 1820, and has thus been cut off while yet in the prime of life.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. William Whitesides. In this case the defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of distilling whisky without license.

The United States vs. Hood Donaghey. In this case the defendant was charged with distilling whisky without license, in connection with Mr. William Whitesides. The United States proved that Donaghey was security for the lease of the premises at the northeast corner of Twenty-third and Ashburt streets, where the distillery was; and evidence was also produced to show that Whitesides had told certain parties that Donaghey and himself were carrying on this distillery together.

The defense alleged that Donaghey became security for the premises merely out of accommodation to Whitesides, and knew nothing of, and was in no way connected with the manufacture of whisky. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney. But one Criminal Court was open to-day.

The prison cases have nearly all been disposed of. The plan of having two Courts in operation, and the wise management of business by the District Attorney and his able Assistant, Mr. Dwight, have thus far proven satisfactory and successful; so much so that already the prison calendar has almost been cleared, notwithstanding the great accumulation of prison cases during the Oyer and Terminer.

Nicholas Kline, Henry Smith, and Walter Kroner were charged with assault and battery upon John Miller. It was alleged that these men went to Miller's lager beer saloon, No. 507 Girard avenue, and between them drank thirty-six glasses of beer. When called upon to pay for the beer, and told that they owed for so many glasses, they became terribly enraged; one of them reached over the counter and struck Mr. Miller in the face, and the others followed in a fearful assault upon the poor man.

The defense alleged that Miller struck Nicholas Kline first with a beer mug, and then with a mallet, and then Kline struck back in self-defense. The other defendants had nothing to do with the affray at all. Evidence of Kline's good character was offered. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Friday, May 24, 1867. }

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 108 was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; 99⅞ for 10-40s; and 105⅞@106⅛ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list, Reading sold at 51⅜@51⅞, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50⅛@50⅞, a decline of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26, no change.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Hestonville; and 24 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 154 was bid for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 90 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. 700 shares of Susquehanna Canal sold at 16½, an advance of ½; and small lots of Lehigh Navigation at 52¼@52½, no change; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅛; 11 A. M., 138⅛; 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 137⅞, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1380 Pa 5s, past due	101¾	100 sh Reading.........c.	51·56
$2000 Susq Bds..........	45½	20 sh Penna R..........	50⅞
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82......	76¾	10 do..........	50⅞
$700 C & A m int '89.c.	94	53 do..........	50⅞
$200 do.m '89....c.	94	4 sh Sch N stk..........	52¾
$1000 Read 6s, '70......	96	60 do..........	52¾
$4800 Leh V Bs., 5dys5	91	5 sh Leh V R........c.	58
100 sh Reading..s5&in	51¾	100 sh St Nich Cl........	1
4 do.........trf.	51¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, mun...ls.	102	100 sh Phil & E......s5.	28
$1800 Pa 6s, p d v ctf...	101¾	100 sh Read R..........	51⅝
100 sh Penna R....s30.	50¾	900 do.60dbaf30.	51 56
400 sh St Nich C.........	1	100 do.60dbaf15.	51·56
1700 sh Susq Cl...Mond..	16¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.......	102	10 sh Leh V R..........	57¾
$480 do. New......	101¾	44 do..........	58
$1000 Harrisb'g Bs......	90	100 sh N Penna....b60.	33½
5 sh 3d Nat Bk.........	111		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅞; do. 1862, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1864, 105⅞@106; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 108@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅞; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106⅛; do., June, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119½@119⅞; do., July, 1864, 118⅞@118⅞; do. Aug. 1864, 118⅛@118⅞; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@117⅞; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@116⅞; do., May, 1865, 114⅜@114⅞; do., Aug., 1865, 113⅞@113⅞; do., September, 1865, 112⅞@113⅛; October, 1865, 112⅞@113. Gold, 138@138⅛. Silver, 132@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111⅛@111⅞; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅛@109⅞; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅞; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅞; do. new, 108@108⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16½; May, 1865, 14¼; August, 1865, 13¼; September, 1865, 12⅞; October, 1865, 12¼.

JACOB BARKER'S FAILURE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK AFFAIR—THE DEFALCATION IN THE TREASURY OFFICE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Jacob Barker's failure is considered a very bad one. Great dissatisfaction exists that no official statement of the affairs of the First National Bank has been made by the examiner, Mr. Knox, who has now had the institution in charge twelve days. The following is its condition:—Liabilities, $1,170,000; assets, $1,200,000; one-third of the assets are considered good. The liabilities will be increased $400,000, that being the amount of the certified checks of the Bank which the Treasury held, and which were taken up by a draft of L. P. May & Co., and Oakes Ames, but which were not forwarded for collection. T. P. May & Co., represent May and A. S. Mansfield, a private banking firm just about starting. The principal debtors of the bank are:—General Beauregard, by note, $40,000, and over drafts, amounting to $72,000; General Dick Taylor, $87,500; General Harry Hays, $20,000; General F. J. Herron, United States Marshal, directly and indirectly, over $200,000; Colonel J. O. Nixon, of the New Orleans *Crescent*, $80,000; General Wade Hampton, Cuthbert Bullitt, Walton, Deslorde, and others. These have generally indorsed for each other. Over $200,000 of the funds of the United States Court were in the Bank.

The defalcation in the Treasury is over a million. Whittaker's bondsmen are General F. J. Herron, United States Marshal, T. P. May, and A. S. Mansfield, each for $50,000; Robert Watson and A. T. Jones, for $25,000. T. P. May, late Assistant Treasurer, and President of the Bank, has been arrested and held for the same amount. The appointment of John S Walton as Assistant Treasurer gives general satisfaction. He is an old citizen.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 24.—The Flour Market continues as dormant as ever, the receipts and stocks continue small, and prices are weak. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at $9@10 ℔ barrel for superfine, $10·50@11·25 for extras, $12·50@14·25 for Northwestern extra family, $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, $16@16·50 for California, and $17@17·50 for fancy St. Louis. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7·50@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is very quiet, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 500 bushels in Pennsylvania red at $3·18@3·20, and 700 bushels on secret terms. Rye ranges from $1·70@1·73. In Corn there is more activity; sales of 9000 bushels yellow, in the cars and afloat, at $1·20@1·20½; 1000 bushels Western yellow at $1·18; and 1000 bushels do. mixed at $1·17. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3500 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern at 8?@83c.

No improvement to notice in either Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $42 ℔ ton.

Whisky—Prices are entirely nominal.

INTERMARRIAGES IN FRANCE.—It appears from official documents that in 1864 there were in France in every 10,000 marriages no fewer than 167 between relatives. The proportion has been constantly increasing since 1861, when it was only 129 in 10,000.

INVESTMENT IN THE PRESS.—It is said that the Marquis of Westminster advanced £50,000 for the new paper in London, the *Day*, and is joint proprietor with Alderman Allen.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................MAY 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...............58 | 11 A. M...............68 | 2 P. M...............69

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Milo, Wetham, New York, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr R. W. Brown, Trucks, Wilmington, N. C., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Charleston, C. Baker.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Portland, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr I. F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Bowman, Charlesworth, Millville, R.S. Wood.
Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, Boston, Sawyer & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool 18th ult., with mdse. and 85 passengers to Cope Bros. 20th inst., off Nantucket, signalled ship "Arnica," bound E.

Br. brig Annie, Smith, 22 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 25 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to J. Mason & Co.

Schr E. M. Baxter, Perriere, from Mystic, with mdse. to Baugh & Sons.

Schr Race Horse, Bragg, from Newburyport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr George and Albert, McDonald, 15 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, from Portsmouth, in ballast to captain.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Barque Ironsides, from Messina.
Two brigs, names unknown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 22—8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day, viz.:—Ship Goshawk, for Acapulco; barque Glasgow for Bremen; brigs Nellie Mowe, for Cienfuegos; O. C. Clary, for Mayaguez; J. B. Kirby, for Turks Island. Schr Argus Eye, from Sagua for New York, left the Breakwater to-day. Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.

Ship Mohongo, McGonagle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 9th inst.

Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.

Barque Ernst, Erdman, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 10th inst.

Barque Addie, Partridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 7th inst.

Barque Emma, Herboth, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 5th inst.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, from Messina for Philadelphia, at Gibraltar 2d inst.

Barque Eureka, Smith, hence, was in the roads, Havre, 9th inst.

Barque Annie M. Gray, Gray, hence, at Marseilles 8th inst.

Barque Emily and Ada, Williams, hence, at Naples 2d inst.

Barque Onni, Dannevig, hence, at Tralee 9th inst.

Brigs A. Nickels, Rosebrook, and J. W. Spencer, Whiting, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 15th inst.

Brigs Ninfa Tagliavia, Paratore, and Agent, West, hence, at Genoa 7th inst.

Brig Adwin, Allen, hence, at Portland 22d inst.

Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 11th ult.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, hence, at Dighton 20

Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, for Philade
from Providence 22d inst.

Schr M. E. Smith, Smith,
from Trinidad 12th inst

Schr Sarah L.
mouth 18th i

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Counter-Revolution Now Going On—Jefferson Davis at Large.

From the Herald.

It will be difficult for the future historian of our great civil war, be his powers of description what they may, to exaggerate the ills which the war has entailed on all the sections and interests of the Commonwealth. After the passions to which that struggle gave birth have died out, it will still be found that a large legacy of misfortune has been left to the nation. It is not merely that for upwards of four years war on a more gigantic scale than has ever yet been witnessed raged within our borders; that vast extents of territory were overrun and laid waste; that some of our finest cities were levelled with the dust; that trade in all its departments was paralyzed; that our flourishing commerce was swept from the ocean; that five or six hundred thousand men on the one side and on the other proved their devotion or their patriotism with their lives; that the bitter anguish of bereavement clothed the nation in mourning; that thousands of maimed and helpless creatures in all parts of the Union continually remind us of the severity and iniquity of the struggle; that the miseries of poverty were experienced by thousands and hundreds of thousands among whom formerly plenty reigned; that we are groaning under some three or four thousand millions of debt; that through the maddened passions which that struggle engendered our Chief Magistrate, for no other fault than simply performing his duty, perished by the assassin's hand—it is not merely for these reasons, weighty as they are, that the Rebellion is to be deplored. It is to be deplored for other reasons than these, and chiefly for this one—a reason which hitherto has been lost sight of—that it has sown the seeds of future misery and disorder which centuries of good government and wise legislation will be impotent to destroy. Unless we admit that civil war had become a necessity, guilt, grievous guilt, must lie at some door. As we cannot admit the necessity, we have no choice but to proclaim the guilt.

At whose door, then, are all these miseries to be laid? On whose head is this gigantic evil to be charged? On whom is that guilt to be mainly fastened? But one answer comes to these questions from all parts of the mighty North, and even from many parts, too, of the humbled and suffering South, and that answer shapes itself into the name of one man, and that man is Jefferson Davis. It was his hand that lighted up the flames of civil war—a war which has begotten such a brood of miseries to himself, to his friends, to the South, to the entire American Union. If political offenses are possible in a republic, if the word treason has any meaning in a self-governing community, and if it is treason to plot and attempt the ruin of our country, then, from the moment the first Rebel shot was fired at Fort Sumter, Jefferson Davis stood convicted of the highest political offense known among men. He played the traitor's part. Successful, he would have reaped the honor. Unsuccessful, he could only count on the traitor's doom. He was unsuccessful. Not only so—he fell into the hands of his enemies.

What has followed? How has this arch-Rebel been treated? Has he met the fate to which the English Parliament was bold enough to deliver Charles the First, and to which the French Convention, with equal boldness, though perhaps with less justice, doomed Louis the Sixteenth? Nothing of the sort. Will it be credited by future generations of the American people that this author of so much misery, this disturber of peace, this destroyer of human life, this scourge and ruin of his country, has, after two years of imprisonment, at any time during which trial was practicable and easy, been permitted, still untried, to resume his liberty? Yet so it is. Without having undergone even the shadow of a trial, Jefferson Davis is again a free man. Blood has been poured forth in actual torrents, parents have laid their children on the altar of their country, the flower and promise of our young men have perished, suffering untold and inconceivable has been and still is being endured, and for what purpose? To put down this iniquitous Rebellion and to bring traitors to justice.

The Rebellion had been put down; traitors have fallen into our hands; but Justice!—we know not where to find her. She has abandoned her native seats, and where she was wont to be seen in pride and purity and honor, Corruption sits, with bold and unblushing brow. No; the chief traitor has not been punished—has not even been tried. Not only so; under the flimsiest and most wretched pretext by which the course of justice was ever averted, and by the aid of pretended patriots and purists and would-be philanthropists, he has been set free. We suffer—the entire American people, North and South, suffer—because of this man's offenses; but the offender himself escapes with impunity.

Such is the condition of things to which the nation has been brought. The condition, certainly, is pitiable enough. Who is to blame for it? It was natural that Jefferson Davis should desire liberty. That he is free is as little his fault as that he has not been tried. Now, however, that we are rid of him, we have to deal with another class of offenders. Who, we ask, is to blame? Some say the President; some say Chief Justice Chase; some say Congress; some say Judge Underwood. The partisans of each of these, we understand, are very keen. Of one thing, at least, we are certain—the blame does not rest with the people. We do not feel disposed to go in for any one of the above-mentioned parties. Whether the blame rests more with the President than with the Judiciary, or more with Congress than with either, we are less certain than that it will be divided among them. It was equally in the power of the President, the Congress, the Judiciary, to force on the trial. All have failed.

The people of the United States have been befooled and disgraced in the eyes of the world—and by whom? By their acknowledged and elected heads. Worse than that, they are being ground down by a system of the most meddling and oppressive taxation which any nation has ever experienced. For what purpose? To punish treason—treason which has been declared impossible in the republic. By whom has this declaration been made? By their acknowledged and elected heads. We have tried to put the question clearly before the minds of the American people, knowing, as we do, that the instincts of the people are just and right, and that in the long run they will respond to what is true. We drop the subject for the present by leaving to the consideration of the great public two questions:—First. Who is to blame for this failure of justice? Second. Since justice has failed, since treason is not treason, and since we have been bearing the present burden of debt in the belief that treason was treason, is it worth while bearing it any longer?

Shall Sheridan be Removed?

From the Tribune.

A rumor comes from Washington that Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet have been discussing the propriety of removing General Sheridan. No reason is assigned why this gallant officer should be relieved of his command, except that "prominent Louisianians, both of the Rebel and conservative stamp," have petitioned for his removal.

Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet may as well understand that "prominent Louisianians of the Rebel and conservative stamp," are just the very last men in the country who have any business to be heard in this matter, and that General Sheridan is one of the last men in the country who ought to be sacrificed to please them. We dare say they do not like him. We dare say they have no particular affection for the victor of Winchester, and Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Run; for the man who told the truth so boldly about the New Orleans massacre, and who has exerted himself so zealously to give New Orleans a loyal City Government and an honest police. But to our mind this is a strong reason why he should be retained. General Sheridan faced the Rebels too gallantly in war to fear them in peace. One of his highest recommendations for the position he now holds is that he has never seemed afraid of losing it. He stands in no dread of Conservatives, either at New Orleans or at Washington, and fears the Louisiana Rebels as little as he fears the President.

It would gratify the public to see the names of some of the Rebels and conservatives whose demands for the virtual disgrace of a gallant officer appear to have been heard with such respectful consideration at the White House. They would like to know whether the list includes John T. Monroe, whom Sheridan removed from the Mayoralty for notorious and outrageous disloyalty; or Andrew S. Herron, whom he deposed from the District Attorneyship; or Edmund Abell, whom he turned off the bench of the District Court, both for the same reason. They would like to know how many of the Rebel policemen whom he has recently expelled from office, how many of the ruffians whose murdering of inoffensive colored Unionists he stigmatized so bravely in his report on the massacre; how many of the still rampant Rebels whose oppression of the freedmen he has checked—are among these "conservative" petitioners.

If General Sheridan has made himself obnoxious to a certain class of the people whom he has to govern, it is only by doing his duty. If the Rebels want him sent away, it is proof enough that the Union men want him to stay. The country feels too grateful for what he did during the war, and what he has done since, to bear patiently with his unmerited disgrace. The people have no mind that the Confederates whom he whipped in the field should now be permitted to whip him. And, personal considerations apart, they are too sensible of the benefit of his administration to Louisiana and to the country at large, to submit to its being changed for a different sort of rule. The administration which attempts to disgrace General Sheridan, just to please a few men of the Herron and Monroe stamp, will have to face a storm of popular indignation that will sweep it out of office.

State Sovereignty—The Consolidation Policy.

From the Times.

The phase of radicalism most likely to engage attention is that which affirms the absolute sovereignty of Congress over all matters pertaining to the States. The doctrine promulgated by Mr. Sumner, insisted upon by Wendell Phillips, and accepted by journals not always in alliance with the extremists, is that Congress may and should legislate for all the States to the extent that may be necessary for the complete establishment of its policy. Negro suffrage, of course, affords the immediate test. The destruction of the slave system, it is argued, will not be finished until the political and civil equality of the negro is secured throughout the Union. And since many of the States are inimical to the change, while others are in no haste to effect it, it is contended that Congress should forthwith assert its authority in the premises, and insure universal negro suffrage by a national enactment. The proposition rests on the ground that the old idea of States Rights is exploded, and that what Congress may do for the freedmen at the South it is bound to do for the blacks in all other States. In pursuance of the same reasoning, the Baltimore radicals appeal to Washington for help to enable them to set aside the action of the Maryland Convention. From which it would follow, that under the plea of constructing a strong central power for consummating purposes developed during the progress of the war, the ultra Radicals are pushing the consolidation policy to a point that involves the overthrow of the control hitherto exercised by the States on questions relating to their internal affairs.

There is a glimmering of plausibility, if not of reason, in this manifestation of radical opinion. Logically considered, negro suffrage is now a part of the national policy. Congress has made it one of the conditions of reconstruction, and has thus affirmed its desire to obliterate distinctions based upon color or race. It has done this ostensibly on the score of justice, and as a means of contributing to the national safety. And inasmuch as the Government is composed of Northern members, and is supposed to represent the Northern will, the inference is not extravagant that the principle which the North has thrust upon the South in respect of negro votes, it is prepared to carry out in its own concerns. To declare that the negro is qualified to govern the South implies a consciousness that the negro is qualified to share in the government of the North. There can be no escape from this conclusion except at the expense of consistency. The advocates of consolidation, however, fall into two mistakes, either of which would be fatal to their plan.

They assume, in the first place, that negro suffrage at the South is a concession to justice, when in reality it is merely a measure of partisan expediency. And they take it for granted, in the next place, that because the States composing the Government build their reconstruction policy upon the hypothesis that Federal authority is supreme, therefore these States will not object to the extension of the theory to their own cases. Nothing could be more erroneous as a question of fact or more superficial as a question of reasoning. The circumstances which alone excuse the exercise of Federal authority at the South, describe the limit beyond which Congressional action of the same character would be rank usurpation. And though the Northern people uphold a surrender of the principle of State sovereignty in its application to the South, they cling as tenaciously as ever to that principle in its application to themselves.

It happens, too, that States which are just now among the strongholds of radicalism are interested in defeating the consolidation policy. Tennessee and Missouri both claim to be intolerant in their loyalty—proscriptive in their patriotism. Each has availed itself of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to create tests and impose disabilities, with the view of strengthening the radical party. They have carried out the State sovereignty principle according to their own notions of expediency. The results have been harsh and evil in both instances, but the general principle on which they have proceeded, being in entire accord with the recognized understanding of State rights, has passed unchallenged.

Both States, then, are standing radical protests against the Sumner-Phillips innovation. For if Congress may be properly called upon to force one set of views upon Maryland, why may it not, with equal propriety, be urged to interfere in Tennessee? If it may to-day disfranchise Governor Swan's Rebel sympathizing friends, why may it not to-morrow disfranchise Governor Brownlow's ruffians and cutthroats, and consign their arms to the State arsenal? Or if it may thrust negro suffrage upon New York and Connecticut, what is to hinder it from meddling with matters over which Governor Fletcher and the radicals of Missouri claim jurisdiction?

In Missouri, indeed, the question has taken a practical shape. The Judges of its Supreme Court have come into conflict with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in support of their position lay down dicta in regard to the reserved rights of States with a warmth of dogmatism that would have extorted admiration from Calhoun. The Supreme Court of the United States, it may be remembered, not long ago declared the test oath of the Missouri radicals unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court of Missouri, adjudicating the other day in the Blair-Ridgley case, proceeds on the broad ground that while Federal sovereignty is limited and derived, State sovereignty is original and inherent, being limited only in regard to powers explicitly surrendered. South Carolina never spoke more strongly on the point than these radical Judges of Missouri, as may be inferred from utterances like this:—

> "The States, when they entered the Union, retained all their original power and sovereignty, except such as were expressly surrendered to the General Government, or they were expressly prohibited from exercising. Subject to these exceptions, they are independent Commonwealths, and the exclusive judges of what is just and proper for their own safety, welfare, and happiness."

Yet further these exponents of Missouri ideas assert:—

> "Prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the respective States possessed unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty, and retained the same ever afterwards, except so far as they granted certain powers to the General Government, or prohibited themselves from doing certain acts. Every State reserved to itself the exclusive right of regulating its own internal government and police."

"Independent commonwealths," almost "unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty," "exclusive judges of what is right and proper for their own safety," "exclusive right of regulating their own government and police." Why, these phrases, true though they be, sound so oddly coming from radical lips that they form a very suggestive indication of difficulty in the way of the consolidation policy.

True, this exposition of the doctrine of State sovereignty is levelled at the Supreme Court of the United States, and is pushed to a degree which cannot be sustained. It is a case in which the Judges of a State declare their jurisdiction superior to that of the Court of the nation, precisely as was done by the radical Judges of Wisconsin in the days of the Fugitive Slave law. But the whole argument applies with equal cogency to a controversy between a State and Congress, with negro suffrage as the point in dispute. When, therefore, Mr. Sumner brings up his scheme for legislating negro suffrage into all the States, let us not forget that the radical Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri have proclaimed these States "independent commonwealths," each possessing "the exclusive right of regulating its own internal government." The principle, thus applied, is old as the Union, and needed not the indorsation of the Missouri Bench. But its reaffirmation in this connection is reasonable, as an answer from radical lips to the most aggressive of radical demands.

Logic by Induction.

From the Tribune.

There is a good deal in analysis; and, as clergymen and church-goers know, two or three lines of text may be amplified into several quires of sermon. The account of the riot at Brownsville, Tenn., which we have already printed, concludes as follows:—"One of the rioters is reported to have said, early in the day, that he was going to get drunk, and go up to the Court-house and drive off the d—d niggers."

1. *He was going to get drunk.* This we consider creditable in him. He must have had a sort of soft spot somewhere, either in his heart or his liver, and felt a compunction at the mean work in which he was about to engage. So, like "Lady Macbeth," he took something before he proceeded to business. "That which hath made them drunk hath made me bold," said her ladyship. "I am going to get drunk," said the Brownsville murderer. It would be curious to inquire how much whisky had to do with the great Rebellion; of the little ones which break out here and there, this untrustworthy and irresponsible fluid is, no doubt, a prime constituent element.

2. *He was going up to the Court-house.* He was going to the very temple of justice to defy the laws, as some sacriligious scoundrel might break into a church for the purpose of practising the profane language with greater gusto upon the very steps of the pulpit or in the pulpit itself. Abandoned to Bacchus, he held Themis in high contempt, and must needs show it. So he first loaded himself, and then his rifle, and, being both mentally and physically cocked and primed, he proceeded.

3. *To drive off the d—d niggers.* This declaration shows, we must confess, a more consistent purpose than might have been expected from this muddled reformer. What, in the audacious enthusiasm of his cups, he intended, is simply what a great many gentlemen who never drink the extract of rye at all have often proposed to do—some of them even offering to annihilate both time and space, and to transport four millions of negroes aforesaid to Africa, where M. du Chaillu says they belong—where at this moment, if man had not presumptuously interfered with Divine Providence, they would now be hunting gorillas, worshiping idols, and cutting each others' throats. The Brownsville reformer, indeed, under the encouraging influence of his favorite fluid, went a little too far. His "driving off" seems to have meant the driving of his victims quite away from this terrestrial ball—out of the State of Tennessee into the Future State. Such a bold enthusiast should be known by name, as he will be, when twelve men lay their heads together to decide whether he shall be hung or only locked up for life. Meanwhile, he seems to be quite at large; getting drunker, we suppose, than ever, and most lamentably unreconstructed.

Horace Greeley and the Union League Club.

From the World.

We published yesterday two remarkable letters, written by two of our greatest masters of sinewy English, when English is used for purposes of invective. One is a reply by Mr. Greeley to the arraignment of the Union League Club, which is about to haul him over the coals, and probably expel him, for being a bondsman of Jefferson Davis; the other, a less interesting production, though one of the most vigorous specimens of its author's talent for vituperation, is a letter by Wendell Phillips to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, in which he bears down upon Mr. Greeley like a seventy-four gun war-frigate. We copy this venomous philippic merely as being the most readable sample we could offer of the kind of attacks against which the editor of the *Tribune* is called to make his defense, and dismiss it without further comment. But Mr. Greeley's rasping answer to the Union League Club will perhaps bear a more extended notice.

The obstreperous hullabaloo which has been raised about Mr. Greeley's ears for his recent visit to Richmond, is a valuable index to the present state of feeling in the Republican party, and is therefore of considerable public interest. It proves that the dominant spirit of that party is a fervor of inextinguishable vengeance, inconsistent with any peaceful restoration of the Union. It proves that so long as that party is in power, the only relation that can subsist between the North and South is insolent domination on one side and humiliating subjugation on the other. This has been manifest enough to reflecting men in the substitution of military tyranny for republican government throughout the South. But this substitution of despotism for democracy has been so disguised by plausible pretexts that the unwary have been misled. The fierce thirst for vengeance which has inspired the policy of Congress has assumed the mask of patriotism, and it needed some such occasion as has now arisen to disclose to common apprehension the actual motives and spirit of the Republican party. Vengeance! Vengeance! Vengeance! unforgiving and relentless vengeance, is the animating impulse of the Republicans. They are incapable of any tolerance, even to those who have rendered the party the greatest services, the moment they venture to take a single step towards humanity and conciliation.

We infer from the defiant tone of Mr. Greeley's letter that he rather courts than deprecates an expulsion. The language he uses to his accusers is such an outpouring of scorn, such a contemptuous belittling of their judgment, that if they do not expel him, the public will think they are cowed by his vigor and dare not. "I arraign you," he says, "as narrow-minded blockheads who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how." He cannot very much covet the association of men whom he thus describes, and they must be as deficient in spirit as he tells them they are despicable in intellect, if they subside under such a chastisement. Moreover, the grudge between Mr. Greeley and the Club would seem to be of pretty long standing. "They greeted him," he says, "with a broadside of scowls" for articles advocating lenity at the close of the war. When some indiscreet admirer made a present to the Club of his portrait, its President flared up in an abusive speech against its reception. Last fall, they "shouted approval" of a speech against his views by Mr. Fessenden. They take this fresh occasion to pay off old scores; and as they would not receive his portrait, he repays the compliment by painting theirs.

It is, of course, a piece of intermeddling impertinence for a political club to assume an inquisitorial supervision over such parts of the conduct of a member as neither affect his honor as a gentleman nor compromise the political orthodoxy of the Club. The Union League Club may disapprove of the release of Jefferson Davis on bail; but as Mr. Greeley did not admit him to bail, it is difficult to see how the honor of the Club is affected by the release. Over the Court and counsel the Club has no jurisdiction, and it would be sheer presumption and impertinence for them to "rejudge their justice," and sit as a tribunal of revision. But it is the Court, and not Mr. Greeley, that is responsible for the prisoner being at large. If Mr. Greeley had not signed the bonds, there were plenty of others who would; and it is difficult to see how the accident that one of the signers happened to belong to the Union League Club makes that body in any way answerable for what was done at Richmond.

If they do not propose to punish Mr. Greeley for what Judge Underwood has done, but for what Mr. Greeley himself has done, it must be either for expressing his opinion that the bailing was proper, or for his belief that Mr. Davis will not abscond. But the opinion in favor of bailing was announced long ago, and if that is what the club are going to call him to account for, their action is tardy and whimsical. They are really proposing to expel Mr. Greeley for the awful crime of believing that Jefferson Davis will not run away. If this belief is ill-founded, it is he, not the Club, that will have to pay the forfeit. But whether the belief be ill-founded or well-founded, where does the Club get its authority to decide that its members shall not entertain it, or shall not risk money on it? It is a small, pitiful business, and Mr. Greeley's scornful defiance puts them in a position where they will be compelled to publish themselves as asses if they expel him, or as cowards if they do not.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 16]

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War,' by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on —— inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz., on the line of Fifteenth street, from Brandywine to Green street, thence westward on Green street to Sixteenth street, and one on the line of Third street, from Coates to Brown street, these to be two feet six inches in clear diameter. Also, one of three feet in clear diameter, on the line of Huntingdon street, from the connection with the Emerald street Sewer to the east line of Jasper street, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 23 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 3 23trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27, 1867.

Pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburg, March 20, ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Shareholders will be held at PITTSBURG, May 25, proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
5 10 14t G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 8 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw§

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE — CITY PROPERTY THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Business Location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 52 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 5 inches, and extending of that width 60 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 60 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 4.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 111 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 5.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 133 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 27 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 1.

Business Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 6¼ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.

No. 2.

Lot, corner South and Carbon streets, Twenty-fourth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; containing in front on South street 10 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet.

No. 3.

Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 64 feet 3¾ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9¾ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1½ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 25 feet and ¾ of an inch to the place of beginning.

Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

See plans at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 25 fm 12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Large and Valuable LOT, N. W. Corner of TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, fronting also on Twenty-fourth street and Simes streets, three Valuable Fronts.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Commissioner of City Property,

On TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street 240 feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward 360 feet to a twenty-four feet street called Simes street. Bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The above will be divided into 40 lots, and sold according to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms—the purchaser to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 26mf12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN

PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
16 " " 90 cents per week.
40 " " 25 cents per day.
20 " " $1·05 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING, JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors. [5 18mwf]

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1,
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelph
Pamphlets free. 9 27

For the Evening Telegraph.

THE RUINED CASTLE.

BY N. S. READ.

The old Tower stands where the hill-top trees
Bend to the breath of the upland breeze,
Stands in its solitude alone,
An olden castle of unhewn stone,
But crumbling,
falling,
that once strong-hold,
Burial-pile of memories old.

Stands in its silence, sad—forlorn—
Its walls o'ergrown with the briery thorn,
Mouldering brush, and rank weeds tall,
Choking up portal, path, and hall,
And checking
fretting,
the stranger who
Would boldly wander the old house through.

Night-owls build in the turret grey,
Fox and wolf through the great hall play,
from the thickly tangled grass
Hiss the wandering footsteps pass,
snapping,
snarling,
lonely, bold,
Modern lords of the castle old.

The summer rains find an easy pass
Through the crumbling roof and the broken glass,
Or the winter winds with a relish keen
Whistle 'mongst rafter, stone, and beam,
And gaily,
wildly
hold carouse
Through the halls of the old deserted house.

The daylight peers with a curious eye
Through the broken panes of the window high,
And the ever-cheerful sunbeams glare
On ancient river and antique chair,
And glimmering,
shimmering,
sadly cast
A gloomy smile o'er the ruined past.

Few wander there, when the gloomy eve
Brings to the day a glad reprieve—
They fear to see through the twilight air—
Some olden knight, or his "ladye fair;"
Some ghostly,
ghastly,
fearful sight—
Some elfin dwarf, or goblin sprite.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Mr. Marcus presented a petition asking that the name of Baker street be changed to Girard street. Referred.

An ordinance locating the Harmony Fire Company as a steam fire engine company, they having purchased the apparatus of the Franklin Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, was passed.

A resolution dispensing with the services of the Franklin Hose Company was passed.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works was read, complaining of the passage of the ordinance extending the time for washing pavements, as the works are now unable to fully supply the demands of the citizens for water.

A resolution requesting the return of the ordinance from Common Council passed.

Colonel Page offered a resolution requesting the City Controller to furnish Councils with a statement of the amount paid annually for rent by the city for private purposes, exclusive of school property. Passed.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution appointing James P. Kirkwood and Alfred Craven as Commissioners, in co-operation with the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, to make examinations and surveys of the most feasible plan of furnishing the city with a supply of good, pure, and wholesome water. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, reported an ordinance changing the boundary lines of the Eighth Division of the Twentieth Ward, and creating a new division therein. Agreed to.

Also, one directing the City Solicitor to test the constitutionality of the act of Assembly directing the city to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill river at South street, and requesting the Presidents of Councils to abstain from meeting the commission in relation to the same.

Mr. Barlow asked what was the object of the resolution?

Mr. Wagner replied that he had grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the act. The city is able to regulate its own affairs. The resolution passed.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution forever suspending any fire company which shall be found guilty of riotous conduct. Referred to the Committee on Fires and Trust.

From Common Council, a resolution authorizing the tramwaying of Timothy street was concurred in. Also, a resolution authorizing the repaving of Front street and Germantown avenue was concurred in; also, a resolution to meet in joint convention; also, a resolution authorizing the tramwaying of Linton's avenue; also, a resolution relative to opening Willow Grove avenue. The resolution providing for meeting in joint convention was reconsidered, and next Thursday fixed as the time of meeting. A resolution authorizing the paving of Perth street was concurred in; also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Powelton avenue and other streets.

Mr. Barlow offered a petition asking a change in the place of voting in the eighth division of the First Ward. Referred. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Communications and petitions were received and referred to proper committees.

Mr. J. C. Martin offered a resolution inviting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention at 5 o'clock, on the 30th instant, to elect eight Port Wardens and two Trustees of the Northern Liberties Gas Works. Agreed to.

Mr. Palmer presented a resolution to change the place of voting in the Third Division of the Thirteenth Ward to No. 713 Spring Garden street. Referred to the Law Committee.

A communication from the Harmony Engine Company, requesting location as a steam fire engine, at No. 728 S. Broad street, was referred to the Committee on Fire.

The question on which the Chamber adjourned last Thursday, the awarding the contract for iron pipes for the Water Department to R. D. Wood & Co. was sent to the Committee on Law.

The Finance Committee reported an ordinance appropriating $21,183·33 for salaries of the Board of Pension and Assessors, and to pay certain claims. Passed.

Mr. Hancock called up the Select Council bill, locating the Harmony FireCompany as a steamer. Concurred in.

A resolution from the same Chamber dispensing with the services of the Franklin Hose and Steam Fire Company was concurred in.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, reported resolutions to open Willow Grove avenue fromGermantown avenue to Thirty-second street; to pave Currant street from Cedar to Memphis street, and place it on the city plan; to tramway Wager, Culvert, and Pearl streets and Rose alley; to grade Susquehanna avenue from Seventh to Franklin street; Diamond street, from Seventh to Ninth; Franklin street, from Susquehanna avenue to Diamond street; to pave Perth street from Jefferson to Oxford; to pave footways on Germantown avenue, Twenty-second Ward; to tramway Lindell's alley, and to pave Powelton avenue and Logan street; to pave Allen street from York to Cumberland street; to tramway Timothy street, Tenth Ward; to curb and pave the footways on Penn street, from Oxford to Sellers street; to open Orthodox street from Leiper to Adams street; to repave Front street from Willow to Germantown avenue. These were severally approved.

The Chamber then reconsidered the vote by which it had sent the contract question for the Water Department pipes to the Committee on Law. Motions were made to refer to half-a-dozen committees, the decisions of the Chair were doubted, and the yeas and nays called on every motion, until, after two hours' hard fighting, the bill was finally passed.

Mr. Hancock, from the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported a resolution prohibiting fire companies on this side of the Schuylkill from crossing to fires. Agreed to.

A resolution to change the grade lines on Ridge road, so as to preppare for the erection of a bridge over that road for the Connecting Road, that Company bearing the expense, was agreed to.

A resolution to place wharves on the Schuylkill, submitted with the preceding by Mr. Bardsley, was not agreed to.

On the part of Common Council, Messrs. Harper, Ernst, and Gill were appointed a Committee to meet Select Council Committee of Conference on the paving of Lyndell's alley.

Mr. Stockham, from the Port Wardens' Committee, reported that the city was required to number all the piers. Three hundred dollars were appropriated for this work.

A resolution to remove the City Commissioners' apartments in the law building to those occupied by the City Solicitor, and the Board of Revision to the rooms of the City Commissioners, the two remaining rooms to be used as Road Jury rooms, was agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, reported the decision of the City Solicitor, holding that Nathan Nathans is entitled to two thousand dollars for damages to his house on Broad street. An ordinance to appropriate that amount passed.

A resolution of inquiry into the eligibility of Frederick A. Van Cleve, as Assistant City Solicitor, was referred to the Law Committee.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee of five to take into consideration the proper observance of the Fourth of July. Agreed to.

Select Council ordinance to pay four hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-four cents, the expenses of the Committee of Councils of Boston, was concurred in.

The contracts for school buildings, approved by Select Council, were indorsed. Adjourned.

HEAVY FRAUDS PERPETRATED UPON THE GOVERNMENT—THE PARTIES ARE COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF $50,000.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon an exceedingly important case, involving $100,000, came up before United States Commissioner Smith. The defendant, one James J. Hertford, alias John Collins, was charged with defrauding the United States Government out of a large sum of money. The charge on which the defendant was arrested states that, on the 18th of February, 1867, he (defendant) executed and signed a false and fraudulent bond, required by law, for the purpose of withdrawing distilled spirits from a bonded warehouse.

The prosecution was represented by Charles Gilpin, Esq., United States District Attorney, and Mr. Valentine. Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

It was given in evidence by the prosecution that Hertford, alias Collins, had defrauded the Government out of the legal tax on at least $100,000 worth of distilled liquors, by means of executing false bonds.

Mr. Samuel M. Zulick, Collector of the Third District, was the first witness called. He testified that he recognized the defendant as the individual who signed a bond in his presence of the amount of $23,000; the bond was signed by two other men, unknown to the witness, but search was now being made for them.

John W. Warner testified that he was a regular agent of the United States Treasury Department; he arrested Hertford on the 18th of May, at No. 417 Congress street, Detroit, Michigan, at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon; he arrested him under the name of James J. Hertford; witness went to his residence and saw the wife of defendant, and asked her if Mr. Joseph Hertford was in; received an answer in the negative, and then asked if Mr. James Hertford was in; was told yes, and shortly afterwards defendant made his appearance, and when he stated his name was James J. Hertford, witness took him into custody, after showing his warrant, and brought him to Philadelphia; witness had never seen defendant before he met him in Detroit; Detective Watson, of New York, accompanied witness to Detroit; he had heard of and received a description of the prisoner before he went to Detroit to arrest him.

Mr. Valentine stated that other bonds were at hand which would prove that the defendant had defrauded the Government to a very large amount, and asked that he be held to answer in the sum of $50,000.

Mr. Cassidy strenuously objected to such very heavy bail, and stated there was no parallel for it in any case of the kind. After a short deliberation the Commissioner decided to hold the prisoner in $50,000, in default of which he was committed.

AN HONEST BOY.—The wife of one of our prominent citizens lost, on Saturday last, a diamond ring. On the same afternoon a poor little boy went to the house of the gentleman with the ring, and was about leaving when he was called back and received $25. He said he was glad to get the money to give to his parents, who were hard-working and very poor people, and it would help them so much. His father and mother told him to return the ring at once, showing that honesty exists where some might suppose it is not always to be found. This boy will be remembered by the gentleman should he ever need a friend or assistance.

TEMPERANCE CONSOLIDATION.—An adjourned meeting was held last evening of representatives of the different temperance societies, with the view of consolidating the several associations under one head, to be known as the Philadelphia Temperance Society.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—Last evening about 7 o'clock Watson Keely, a child seven years of age, fell from the third-story window of his parents' residence, rear of No. 1115 Hope street. Both legs were broken, and the child received serious internal injuries.

FURTHER APPOINTMENT.—As Register in Bankruptcy for the First District of this State, Chief Justice Chase has nominated James Parsons, Esq., and the nomination has been approved by Judge Cadwalader.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The success of Mrs. Lander in *Elizabeth* is extraordinary. Her popularity increases with each study of her remarkable genius and accomplishments. The vast auditorium of the Academy is crowded nightly with the *elite* of this city, who seem as much interested in the acting of Mrs. Lander as they were in the performance of M'me Ristori. A comparison of the two triumphs is not odious, and Mrs. Lander is destined to achieve a great fame in her new *role*.

She has the satisfaction of knowing, too, that it is not alone her patriotic endeavors that entitle her to all of this respect. While she is loved for the services of her husband and herself to the country, much of the homage paid her is set down to the account of genuine histrionic talent and genius. Mrs. Lander will appear as "Elizabeth" again this evening at the Academy, supported by Miss Minnie Monk, Mr. James H. Taylor, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. E. L. Tilton, Mr. J. W. Jack, and other favorite artistes.

On to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, *Elizabeth* will be presented at the matinee.

GERMAN OPERA.—*Robert le Diable* was very acceptably rendered by the German Opera Troupe, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, last evening.

To-night the opera will be the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, with an excellent cast.

To-morrow (Saturday), first operatic matinee. *Faust* has been selected for representation, with Joseph Hermanns, now the greatest living basso, in his renowned *role* of "Mephistopheles." Madame Marie Frederick will be the "Marguerite," and her husband, Herr Franz Himmer, will assume the *role* of "Faust."

On Saturday night, the romantic opera of *William Tell* will be presented.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Corsican Brothers* will be played this evening, with Mr. J. B. Roberts and all of the company in the cast. This drama is always acceptable and popular. Next week a number of novelties will be produced in rapid succession.

On Monday evening, June 3, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, one of the trio of the great American comedians (John S. Clarke, William Warren, and Joseph Jefferson), will commence an engagement, appearing in his wonderful *role* of "Rip Van Winkle," in the new dramatization by Boucicault.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—To-night has been set apart for the farewell benefit of Dan Bryant. He will play "Gerald," in the *White Horse of the Peppers*, and "Paddy Murphy," in the *Happy Man*. Mr. John Brougham, the popular comedian, wit, poet, and dramatist, has kindly assented to assist his young friend by appearing as "O'Callaghan," in *His Last Legs*.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Emma Waller will commence an engagement of six nights. Mr. Waller will support her, in conjunction with the stock company.

On Monday evening, June 3, Mr. G. L. Fox will produce his new pantomime called *Little Boy Blue*.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, at Concert Hall, maintains his position of the most accomplished magician that has ever performed in this city. His *Floating Head* and *Devil's Hat* are truly wonderful, and are nightly greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Next week Mr. Hartz will introduce his *Proteus Scene*, which was exhibited in New York for several months, and was pronounced the greatest deception of the human eye ever contrived.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—Carncross & Dixey present an admirable bill this evening, embracing two very funny burlesques, with songs, dances, and jokes in profusion. This little temple is crowded every evening with appreciative and fashionable audiences.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS, at Assembly Buildings, continue very successful. Their seances of magic and diablerie are very attractive, and we are glad to learn that they are amply patronized. A matinee entertainment will be given on Saturday afternoon.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, and Artists' Fund Society, are open to the public day and evening.

MR. GEORGE HOOD's benefit will take place at the Academy of Music next Monday week, June 3. Miss Caroline Richings, Theodore Habelman, and the Richings English Opera Troupe appear in *Fra Diavolo*. Tickets may be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music.

IT IS SAID that Max Maretzek will engage Parepa and Brignoli for the next season, and with other artists will commence a season of Italian opera at our Academy of Music, in November.

THE RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE is to be kept together, and will open at our Academy next October. Miss Carrie Richings deserves the benisons of our citizens for her enterprise in endeavoring to place English opera properly before the public in this country.

A NUMBER of noted artists from Europe will be brought out next fall for operas and concerts in America, including Madame Titiens.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH will play a lengthy engagement in this city next season.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH hopes to hold a grand Shakesperian revival at the Walnut Street Theatre next season. He is rapidly replacing his valuable wardrobe, recently destroyed by fire at the New York Winter Garden Theatre.

IT is understood that Miss Josie Orton and Mr. Benjamin E. Woolf will be retained at the Chesnut Street Theatre for the season of 1867-68.

THE GERMANIA furnish the following programme for the weekly concert:—

Overture—"Don Juan" (by request)	Mozart
Polacca for Violin Solo	Mayseder
Vixen Dance Waltz	Lanner
Andante from 1st Sinfonie	Mendelssohn
Overture—"Jubilee"	Weber
Quartette from *Fra Diavolo* (1st time)	Auber
Polonaise and Scherzando Zoco (1st time)	Lindpainter

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·27	MOON RISES	11·46
SUN SETS	7·18	HIGH WATER	5·29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	May 4
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18
FOR EUROPE.			
England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atalanta	New York	London	May 25
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	May 25
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	May 25
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	Brest	May 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europe	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 25
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Smith, Orchilla, B. F. Folsom.
Brig W. Kelly, Haskell, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, do.
Schr E. Magee, Barnes, Trinidad, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Co.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket, do.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, do.
Schr S. Washburn, Williams, Taunton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Dighton, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, Lynn, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Weymouth, do.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, Pawtucket, Blaskiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. Reeves, Jones, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Medford, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. F. Garrison, Lloyd, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears Boston, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr J. Walker, Overton, Sag Harbor, E. V. Glover.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Salem, do.
Schr J. House, Gage, Richmond, Hammett & Co.
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, Salem, Conner & Co.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, New Bedford, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Clio, Brannin, Millville, Street & Co.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Dilks, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr W. S. McShain, Christy, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Roxbury, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, Cambridgeport, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr E. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Captain.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, 5 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons. Off the Brandywine Light passed ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool, at anchor.

Barque Monitor, Larrabee, 17 days from Guantanamo, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Brig H. Houston, French, 14 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Brig W. Kelly, Haskell, from Fall River, in ballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Tilt, Crosby, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Valiant, Wright, 2 days from Delaware City, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Edward Ewing, McDevitt, from Norwich.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, from Fall River.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, from Fall River.
Schr S. Washburn, Williams, from Taunton.
Schr Allen H. Brown, Pierce, from Dighton.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, from Malden.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, from Chelsea.
Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, from Cambridgeport.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Medford.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, from Baker's Landing.
Schr John Walker, Overton, from Sag Harbor.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Portsmouth.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Salem.
Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, from Salem.
Schr W. B. McShain, Christy, from Newark.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Pawtucket.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Neal from Derby.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Delaware, Captain Thomson, for Liverpool direct, sailed from Washington street wharf at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Havana and Philadelphia, went to sea from the SW. Pass 16th instant.

Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, from Havana, at Caibarien 6th inst.

Brig A. J. Ross, Small, hence, at Cardenas 14th inst.

Brig S. P. Brown, Gardner, hence, at Caibarien 5th instant.

Schr S. and W. Welsh, Watson, hence, at Cienfuegos 13th inst.

Schr Gen. Taylor, Robinson, for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schr D. B. Steelman, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.

Schr J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 20th inst.

Schr Hickman, Dickman, hence, at Richmond 20th instant.

Schr Edwin, Tuttle, hence, at Alexandria 21st inst.

Schr Mary Ella, hence, at Portland 21st inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50, and B. R. Hull, hence, at Norwich 20th inst.

Schr J. May, Neal, hence, at Portland 21st inst.

Schr A. Sheppard, hence, at New London 21st inst.

Schr Wind, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 21st inst.

Steamer T. A. Morgan, Pearson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 21st inst.

Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 21st instant.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The lantern of Minot's Ledge Lighthouse is undergoing repairs, and until they are completed, which will be in a few weeks, the light will not be as brilliant as usual.

Boston, May 20, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that a new black spar buoy has been placed to mark Stone Rock, off York river, seacoast of Maine, with the following bearings, viz.:—

Spindle on York Ledge SE. ½ E., two miles.
York Nabble NE., four miles.

The buoy is placed on the eastern point of the rock, in five fathoms at low water, one cable's length E. by S. of the dry part of the rock, which is bare at low water.

Portland, May 20, 1867.

MEDICAL.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

CERTIFICATE FROM THE STEWARD OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL.

LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL,
LANCASTER, Pa., January 5, 1867. }

During an extended experience of three years as Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital and Lunatic Asylum (Institutions which contain from 275 to 300 patients, the whole of whom are under my care), I have had many opportunities of witnessing the medicinal virtues of Mishler's Herb Bitters. As a consequence attendant on the character of such an Institution, the great majority of cases are of a very complicated character: and in most instances are of a hopeless nature. Shortly after my connection with this Institution a very bad case of Physical Debility and general prostration attracted my special attention, and from the reputation which Mishler's Herb Bitters had obtained, I imagined its use would be attended with good results. I caused it to be administered, and found that it fully justified the opinion I had formed of it. The success I had met with in this case encouraged me to still further test it, and I have since used it in a great many cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Asthma, and various other diseases, and invariably with the best results. In many instances, when other remedies had failed, Mishler's Herb Bitters restored them to perfect health, and enabled them to leave the Institution and earn their own living, thus releasing the county from charge for their support. I am therefore convinced that Mishler's Herb Bitters are really what the proprietor calls them, "A certain Remedy" for the Diseases for which they are recommended.

J. O. STEINHEISER,
Steward and Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital.

GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH STREET,
5 23 6t PHILADELPHIA.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.

References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NO CURE NO PAY.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING
WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY
JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.
5 20 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to

J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace; 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,00
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-rings	15,00
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,00
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,00
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,00
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,00
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,50
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,00
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,00
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Ear-rings	3,50
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,00
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,00
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,00
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,00
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,50
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,50
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,50
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,00
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby, half hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
	8000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. The Diamonds are now on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.

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No. 26 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond setter,
No. 394 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates,
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
All orders for Certificates must be addressed to
J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary,
5 15 Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM HAS KINDLY volunteered for his young friend,
THIS NIGHT ONLY,
MR. DAN BRYANT'S FAREWELL BENEFIT,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
ARCH STREET THEATRE, May 24,
Three Pieces—HIS LAST LEGS, HAPPY MAN, and WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.
Box Sheet now open to secure seats. 5 23 2t

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

CONCERT HALL—HARTZ.—
CHARLES LEVI .... Manager.
"THE MYSTERY."
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.
THE INSTANTANEOUS GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
And other new wonders and miracles.
EVERY EVENING at 8, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2·30.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. At Charles Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. Afternoons, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. No Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7½; Matinees at 2. Steck's piano, furnished by J. E. Gould, is used at these seances.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
Third week of
THE LUBIN BROTHERS.
New Illusions, New Mysteries, New Automata, the ANTHROPOGLOSSI,
and LIVING HEAD.
Also the LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY. [5 21 5t
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Matinees—Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [3 6
The last rehearsal will take place on June 1st.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MRS. LANDER.
CHOICE FRONT SEATS
IN
PARQUETTE CIRCLE AND BALCONY.
To be had at the BOOK STAND,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 5 20 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
HOUSES CROWDED!
GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
NATIVE TALENT TRIUMPHANT!
INTELLIGENT and FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FORMERLY MISS JEAN DAVENPORT,
pronounced by the press and the public to be the most finished and accomplished artiste on the American stage, in her great classic and historic *role* of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 24,
BENEFIT OF MRS. LANDER.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON
At 2 o'clock.
No performance on Saturday night.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27,
LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT, AND FINAL APPEARANCE OF MRS. LANDER AS ELIZABETH.
To avoid the crowd at the doors, secure your seats during the day.
The Box sheet now open at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, also at the Academy of Music, from 9 to 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance at either place for any one of the performances, and also at the Box Office in the evening.
Admission to the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents. Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents. Proscenium Boxes, $10.
Doors open at quarter past 7. Curtain will rise at precisely 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MR. HOOD'S BENEFIT.
MONDAY EVENING, June 3,
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS as ZERLINA.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN as FRA DIAVOLO
(His first appearance in English Opera.)
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as BEPPO.
Mr. E. SEGUIN as LORD ALLCASH.
[5 22f

Reserved Seats	One Dollar
Family Circle	50 cents
Amphitheatre	25 cents

To be obtained at the Academy of Music to-day.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
FIFTH NIGHT
AND
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
embracing the GREATEST NUMBER OF SOLO ARTISTS, and the
MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION
before the public.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 24,
Nicolai's charming opera, in three acts, entitled the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Sir John Falstaff	JOSEPH HERMANNS
Mrs. Ford	M'me BERTHA JOHANNSEN
Mrs. Page	M'me MARIA FREDERICI
Anna Page	M'me JOHANNA ROTTER
Ford	WILHELM FORMES
Fenton	THEODORE HABELMAN
Page	OTTO LEHMAN
Dr. Caius	HEINRICH STEINECKE
Slender	JOSEPH ZINSHEIM
Fairy	Mad'lle KRUGER

SATURDAY EVENING—WILLIAM TELL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
ONLY FAUST MATINEE,
and last representation of this opera.
Monday Evening—DON GIOVANNI.
Tuesday—HUGUENOTS.
Wednesday—FIDELIO.
Thursday (first time here)—MASANIELLO.
Friday (first time here)—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
MONDAY, June 3—CENDRILLON,
by the Dramatic Company.
Operas will be given at dramatic prices.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission	50 cents
Orchestra seats	One Dollar
Reserved Dress Circle seats	75 cents
Family Circle	25 cents

Seats secured six days in advance, at BONER'S Music Store, CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh, and at the Theatre. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets,
Begins at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY—SPLENDID BILL.
The thrilling dramatic romance entitled
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
J. B. ROBERTS as THE TWIN BROTHERS.
To conclude with Brougham's extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
SUSAN DENIN as PO-CA-HON-TAS.
SATURDAY,
THE OCTOROON and JONATHAN BRADFORD.
In active preparation, the thrillingly effective, romantic, spectacular Play, of Sea and Land, in five acts, entitled THE SEA OF ICE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT,
ONLY NIGHT OF JOHN BROUGHAM,
who has kindly volunteered.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 24,
THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS,
HIS LAST LEGS, and
THE HAPPY MAN
JOHN BROUGHAM as O'CALLAGHAN.
DAN BRYANT as GERALD PEPPER and PADDY MURPHY, with Songs and Dances.
SATURDAY—DAN BRYANT—GREAT BILL.
MONDAY—EMMA WALLER.

SELECT READINGS AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 27,
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO RUFUS ADAMS
(Teacher of Elocution, No. 1109 Girard street),
BY HIS FRIENDS AND PUPILS.
Mr. Adams will introduce ten of his favorite pupils.
THE MARMION GLEE CLUB
will sing some of their choicest pieces.
Professor M. F. EATON will give a Recitation.
Mr. C. E. TOWER will preside at the Piano, kindly loaned by Messrs. Schomacker & Co., of Chesnut street.
Tickets fifty cents. For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, Risley's, Continental Hotel, and at the door. [5 24 2t
Doors open at half-past 7. Commences at 8 o'clock.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
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LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.

Will Jeff. Davis be Tried?

One result of the great excitement which has been caused by the release of Jeff. Davis on bail, will probably be that the Government will be forced to bring him to trial next fall. Davis is now released on bail, to make his appearance at Court to answer to the charge of treason. We have no doubt that he will be forthcoming at the specified time. The Government must then go on with the trial, or virtually abandon the case. There can be no excuse for further delay, and there can be no excuse for abandoning the case. The Government will hardly be willing to encounter the popular odium sure to follow Davis' unconditional release. The Court will be ready to proceed with the trial, the prisoner will be ready, and the Government must go on with its prosecution.

Let us glance at the probable aspects the case will assume.

First, there are no questions of *facts* to be settled. The Government, as a matter of form, will establish the fact of Davis' participation in the Rebellion, by the testimony, if necessary, of Stephens, Lee, Wise, and the other Southern leaders. Davis will make no attempt to deny the public position he held. That he levied war against the United States, adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, will be acknowledged.

His defense must necessarily be on purely legal grounds, admitting the facts, but denying that they constituted treason. This will bring up for judicial decision the whole question of State sovereignty. It will also involve the question of the effect of establishing a *de facto* government upon the responsibility of those engaged in it to the law of treason. Did the character of the war change as it progressed? Did the Confederate Government, with its *de facto* organization, army, etc., receive such recognition from our own Government as to put those engaged in it in the position not of domestic traitors, but of foreign enemies? These, and like questions, must come up on the trial, and will constitute the chief points of interest connected with it.

It is to be regretted that such great topics cannot come directly before the Supreme Court itself. Their decision by Judge Underwood, or even by Chief Justice Chase, presiding over an inferior Court for the purposes of a criminal trial, would not carry with it such authority as is demanded by the gravity of the questions themselves.

But there is the contingency that, even though the law of the case should be so laid down by the Court as to make Jeff. Davis guilty of treason, a Virginia jury might still refuse to convict him. In the face of both the law and the facts, and of their own oaths, the jury might still acquit him. Well, what of it, suppose they should? Would such an acquittal carry any weight with it? Could it ever be pleaded as a precedent, except by men similarly unmindful of their oaths? Of course not. The law of treason would have been authoritatively declared. Davis would morally stand convicted of treason. He would only have escaped conviction through the acknowledged perjury of the jury.

But what if convicted? He would not necessarily be punished. The Executive could interfere, and commute the sentence or pardon him outright. Mr. Johnson's action in the premises in such a contingency could not be foretold. It would depend very much upon his judgment of political consequences. He is cold-blooded enough to hang without mercy, and crafty enough to pardon without cause. But whatever his action might be, the law would at least have triumphed. We should be spared the national mortification of an apparent inability to stamp as legally treasonable the great attempt made to overthrow the Government by the Rebellion. And we cannot help thinking that those who direct public sentiment through the press had much better spend their efforts in spurring the Government on to Davis' trial, than to a bootless warfare against a single one of his twenty bondsmen.

Will Mr. Van Cleve Resign?

We see that Common Council yesterday adopted a resolution directing the committee on Law to inquire into the legality of the election of Frederick A. Van Cleve as Assistant City Solicitor. We hope that a careful and impartial investigation of the election will be made, and the decision reached be speedily made public. Whatever may be the settlement of the legal point at issue, the opinion held by the community will not be altered. The adoption of the resolution by Common Council is an official rebuke to the election of Mr. Van Cleve. It is a public expression of the doubt which has been in all minds. Under such circumstances, the question arises, will not Mr. Van Cleve resign? Will he not, now that he finds the public, or at least so large a portion of it, are opposed to his holding the position, gracefully give up the post? Such undoubtedly would be his proper course of action. By it he would redeem himself from most of the odium which his avaricious desire for place has caused to be heaped upon him; and although he can never rid himself of his record, nor avoid condemnation for seeking to evade the law, yet he will thus evince a desire to do all he can, and regain thereby the respect of many of those whose regard he has lost. Should he do this, which is clearly the proper course of action, the gentleman to whom the position of right belongs, Thomas J. Worrall, Esq., would be elected. Mr. Worrall is approved by the public, Mr. Van Cleve is not. Mr. Worrall is popular and able, Mr. Van Cleve is neither. We notice that the former has just been unanimously elected Representative Delegate from the Fifth District. Everything goes to show that, by resigning, Mr. Van Cleve would benefit himself and the interests of the city. We ask again, Will he not resign?

The Action of the New York Union League Club on Horace Greeley.—The action last night of the Union League Club of New York, on the question of ejecting Horace Greeley, was just what was expected from any sensible body of men. After due deliberation on the question of the right or wrong of Mr. Greeley in bailing Jefferson Davis, they came to the wise conclusion that the Club could take no steps in the matter, because of the want of jurisdiction. The resolution adopted had two clauses, the first of which expressed the disapproval of the Club of the release of Davis on bail, and the second declared that "there is nothing in the action of Horace Greeley relative to the bailing of Jefferson Davis calling for proceedings in this Club."

We need say but a few words on the decision arrived at. Of the merits of the release of Davis we do not at present intend to speak. It is a matter utterly distinct from the question at issue. Mr. Greeley may have been right or he may have been wrong in his conduct; but he most assuredly had the liberty of choosing his own course. The Club had nothing whatever to do with his decision.

The attempt of some of its members to interfere, and to call him to account, was impertinent, and Mr. Greeley in treating it with contempt and defiance, administered a deserved though stinging rebuke. Political and social clubs cannot be too often reminded that any attempt on their part to go outside of their legitimate sphere, and to sit in inquest upon their members in regard to acts clearly beyond the proper purview of such organization, is a species of tyranny which will not be tolerated.

It is quite time that the proper authorities were at work preparing our city for the possible invasion of the cholera. A casual inspection of the condition of the roads on the outskirts of the city will show that there are a large number of stagnant pools of water, piles of refuse matter, and all the other causes which breed pestilence. The state of the suburbs is anything but what it should be, and it is imperatively the duty of the officials to give the matter immediate attention. When the summer is so near that dogs are taken up in the streets because they have no muzzles, it is certainly time that the disease-breeding filth in the neighborhood should also be removed.

By proclamation of the Queen, the Canadas are consolidated under the title of the "Dominion of Canada." This secures unity of government, and does away with most of the useless lumber which encumbered the old system of government.

The Emperor of Austria has so far recognized Juarez as to direct his Minister at Washington to treat for his brother's life. This is a virtual recognition of the nationality of the Mexican Republic.

Mrs. Lander at the Academy.

The personation of "Elizabeth" by Mrs. Lander is a performance which will bear the closest scrutiny. The more frequently it is seen the better it will be appreciated. It requires seeing it several times to appreciate all its finer points. The perfect ladylike grace which characterizes all her actions is a study in itself, while the admirable delineations of passion continually exhibited by her expressive features, can only be fully admired by the constant use of the opera-glass. Despite the inordinate length of the play, the whole of the first act of which could be omitted, the audience follow her to the end with unflagging interest, and the hearty applause which greets her attests the full appreciation of the most intellectual audience we have ever seen in the Academy. To-night, Mrs. Lander takes a benefit. The ladies must not forget the matinee to-marrow afternoon. We anticipate an immense crowd.

Breech-Loading Guns.—The number of experimental breech-loaders before the committee at Woolwich, England, has now reached over ninety. Many of these are inventors' toys, and some of them will not even bear submitting to the first simple test of firing twenty rounds at the five hundred yards' range. It is even reported that one inventor fitly declined the risk of firing from the weapon which he tendered for adoption, fearing, no doubt, that its destructive power might be demonstrated more unpleasantly to those using it than to those against whom it was directed.

Remarkable Effects of Lightning.—The *Courrier de Jura* gives the following remarkable example of the effects of lightning:—"A small farmer of Ordagna, named Debauchez, was returning home from his work, when a violent thunder-storm broke over the district, and the electric fluid forced away his basket which he was carrying on his shoulder, tore his clothes to shreds, and broke the wooden shoes on his feet into splinters. When he reached home three large bruises were found on his body, one in the stomach, another in the loins, and a third on the left hip; and, in addition, the general shock to his system was so great that his life is considered in danger."

A Long Incumbency.—An incumbency of an unusual duration has just been brought to a close by the death, in his ninety-first year, of the Rev. R. Dickson, who, for no less than sixty-eight years, has been rector of Kilkeedy, near Limerick, Ireland. Up to the time of his last illness the venerab'e gentleman retained possession of all his faculties, and took part last month in the celebration of the Holy Communion in his church.

NEW JERSEY—THE IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph—Sir: I have taken no part, by direction or indirection, for one year last passed, in the machinery of State politics in New Jersey.

But, as a Republican citizen, I take the liveliest interest in "the New Jersey Impartial Suffrage Convention which is called for the 4th of June."

This is no time for disputation on questions of precedence in calling *this* Convention. The call sprung from the popular conviction that *now* was the time in which the advocates of freedom ought to make a declaration of their faith, and move *forward* in the not yet ended *conflict for the rights of man.*

The Convention already called is indorsed by ten out of thirteen Republican Senators, and by very many of the House of Assembly, including the Hon. James H. Nixon, who took a leading position against the proposed Equal Suffrage amendment, on the ground of expediency, at the last legislative session.

My object in writing this note is simply to make the above statement, and to say further that the County Conventions in many counties of New Jersey are already called.

Any adjournment of a Convention at Trenton, on June 4, will work mischief only, in my opinion. Whether this one is to be *the* Convention, nobody cares. But such a Convention, springing directly from the popular impulse, as well as from the sober second thought of nine tenths of the Republicans of New Jersey who don't hold any office, and are not eager for any, will meet in the city of Trenton on the 4th day of June next. I am authorized to say this much to the editor of the *Telegraph*, by leading and live Republicans from Cumberland to Essex. Yours, JAMES M. SCOVEL.

St. Nicholas Hotel, May 24, 1867.

Industrial Partnerships in England.—There are now in England between two thousand and three thousand shareholders in companies founded upon the principle of uniting the interests of the capitalists with the interests of the workers, and at least eight thousand to ten thousand workpeople are employed by these companies. These numbers are daily increasing. A large number of commercial men, friends of social progress, investors and others, though not yet actual participants in the work, are watching the movement with great interest.

A Gang of Brigands Annihilated.—A letter from Velo, in Thessaly, says the band of the famous brigand Doulia, which for the past seven years ravaged Thessaly, was attacked in the village of Petrino on the 17th ult. by one hundred and twenty mounted Circassians. A sanguinary combat ensued, and the entire band, composed of sixty men, was destroyed. All the brigands were either killed or wounded. The chief is among the dead. Only five of the Circassians were injured.

South Australian Immigration.—From a return of Dr. Duncan, the immigration agent of South Australia, it appears that there arrived in that colony, during the quarter ending on the 31st of December last, three Government emigrant vessels, containing in the aggregate 1136 passengers. The immigrants comprised 305 married people, 439 single men, 223 single women, and 93 boys and 76 girls under twelve years of age; 618 of the immigrants were English, 352 were Irish, and 166 were Scotch.

The Failure of the Jamaica Prosecutions.—The London *Chronicle* says that the results of the Jamaica prosecutions are not to be measured by the fact that the Grand Jury have thrown out the bills against Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, and adds:—"It is not a trifling gain to have called forth so powerful and emphatic a reassertion of the great historical principles of English liberty as that contained in Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's charge."

Observance of Sunday.—A Paris letter says:—"Of the great number of persons that attended the Paris Exhibition on Sunday week, many were disappointed in finding all the cases in the English court covered up. One of the papers undertakes to explain this circumstance to its readers:—'It must not be forgotten that the English repose absolutely on Sunday.'"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 119 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30§p

NOTICE TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A meeting of all the Hotel Keepers of this city will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Shinn House, No. 18 S. Broad street, to take into consideration the late order of the Mayor.
T. H. Green, No. 731 Chesnut street.
John F. Gorman, No. 1207 Chesnut street.
D. J. Donahue, S. W. corner Ninth and Sansom.
McElroy & Phillips, No. 107 S. Tenth street.
O. W. Petted, Tenth and Sansom streets.
J. Leech, corner Ninth and Chesnut.
John Given, No. 18 S. Broad street.
William Harrison, No. 10 S. Broad street.
David Alexander, No. 1308 Fitzwater street.
James Riley, Eighth street, below Sansom.
George Glenn, N. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut.
Thomas Blair, South Penn Square, and others. 1t*

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR.—The Ladies having Tables will meet at the NEW HALL, with their Aids, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock, prepared to furnish and arrange their Tables. 5 24 2t

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR.—The Ladies' Executive Committee will meet at the NEW HALL, on MONDAY, May 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 24 2t

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—An adjourned Meeting of Teachers (Ladies specially invited) will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, 25th instant, in the M. E. CHAPEL, BROAD Street, below Arch, to make final arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. A full attendance is particularly desired.
5 24 2t HENRY C. POLLOCK, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION will assemble in this city May 28, 1867.
Arrangements have been made with all the principal Railroads to carry delegates at half fare.
It is expected that a large number of delegates, from all parts of the State, will be present.
The Convention will hold its sessions in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock.
In the evening, by invitation of the Committee, the delegates will attend the Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, to be held in the American Academy of Music.
WILLIAM GETTY,
A. MARTIN,
HENRY C. POLLOCK,
GEORGE COOKMAN, } Committee.
P. S.—The public are cordially invited to attend the meetings of this Convention. 5 22 4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The services connected with the Forty-third Anniversary of The American Sunday School Union, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission may be had, gratuitously, on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY next, at 9½ A. M. 5 22 5t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies, the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlet force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilette table should be without the Ointment.
Sold by all Druggists. 5 24 famf4t

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE.
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw4p

SPLENDID STOCK OF
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.
A NEW IMPORTATION
OF SUPERIOR EXTRA FINE AND HEAVY
Double Damask Table Linens.
Table Cloths, two to seven yards long.
Napkins and Doylies to match.
Huckaback, Diaper, and Damask Towels.
Towelings of every description.
Bird's-eye Linen, Linen Lawns.
Soft Heavy Dispers, all widths.
Heavy plaid and figured Floor Linens.
Richardson's, Smyth's, and Dunbar's Linens.
Sheeting and Pillow Linens, all widths.
Furniture Chintzes and Furniture Dimities.
Linen Materials for Dusters and Travelling Suits, and Furniture and Carriage Coverings.
White Linen Holland, for window shades.
Fine Gause Summer Blankets.
Elegant Marseilles Quilts, entirely new styles, with centre pieces, embroidered in colors.
Counterpanes and Blankets, all descriptions.
Gauze and Summer Flannels, all widths.
Embroidered and printed Piano and Table Covers.
Elegant printed and plaid Flannels for Sacques.
Also, a large assortment of white and colored Tarletans; white and colored Mosquito Netting, with Frames complete; Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, and Curtain Materials; Window Shades. Also, a department for White Goods, Hosiery, and Staple Embroideries, Domestic Muslins and Sheetings.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
5 25 7t rp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

THE QUEEN.
THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter,
NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
Admission........................TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
NO SEASON TICKETS.
Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 24 6t

CONCERT HALL—HARTZ.
CHARLES LEVI..........................Manager
MONDAY, May 27, will be produced
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK
(the most exciting feat ever witnessed).
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—GRAND MATINEE,
Children 25 cents.
"THE MYSTERY."
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.
With other Wonders. Doors open at 2. Commence at 2½
AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Tickets, &c. Reserved Seats $1. For sale in advance at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Steck's Piano, furnished by J. E. Gould, is used at these seances. 1t

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 18 3m1

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 31p

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [319 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. [1 1 mwf4p2m

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 5 24 1m

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

No. 111
NORTH FOURTH STREET.
LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 18 1m4p

CARPETINGS.
1867. SPRING. 1867.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
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FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
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250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.
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50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
3 16 stuth mrp]
ALL WIDTHS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Conference met at 9 o'clock, Bishop Wayman in the chair. Religious services by Rev. W. W. Grimson. On motion, the case of Rev. J. W. Stevenson was reconsidered, and by further motion he was elected to Elder's orders.

The report on the Book Concern was taken up. A debate arose on the recommendation to appoint the editor of the *Recorder* to a pastoral charge in connection with his editorial duties, and the recommendation to appoint a general travelling agent.

These recommendations, after a thorough discussion, were finally adopted.

Rev. Theodore D. Miller, of the First African Baptist Church, was introduced, and invited within the bar of the Conference.

Rev. Robert Boston, by W. H. Williams, was offered and received into connection, and elected to Deacon's Orders.

Revs. W. H. Lewis, W. H. Warner, and Benjamin Darks were examined on Book of Discipline.

Conference then resumed the Disciplinary Questions.

Revs. Dr. Hodgson and Manship, of the M. E. Church, were introduced and invited within the bar of Conference.

The reports of pastors as to the condition of the Sabbath Schools on the several circuits and stations were then presented. Also their report of membership and value of church property.

From these reports it appears that this Conference District comprises a membership of 7168. Own church property to the value of $172,750. Have about 100 Sabbath Schools, over 4000 Sabbath School scholars, 500 teachers, and more than 12,000 volumes in Library.

By motion of Rev. J. P. B. Eddy, the Superintenuents were recommended as far as possible to encourage the use of Methodist literature in their circulating library books.

After considerable discussion as to where the next Conference should be held, an almost unanimous vote decided in favor of Wilmington, Del. So the next Conference will be held at Wilmington, Del., in May, 1868.

The case of Rev. Joseph A. Nelson was then taken up, and his character passed clear.

The case of Rev. J. V. Pierce was taken up, and the report on his case was referred by the committee to the Conference, and laid over for the present.

The Sabbath Schools were then notified that schools south of Market street meet in their annual celebration at Bethel Church, on Monday afternoon, and those north of Market street will meet at Union African M. E. Church, on Tuesday afternoon next ensuing.

The order of the day was then taken up, the order being the rule to elect a certain number of Delegates to the ensuing General Conference.

Rev. Stephen Smith reported the number of members upon which the representation is based, and stated that the number would consist of seven delegates for this District.

The delegates elected were:—Revs. Stephen Smith, J. P. B. Eddy, T. H. Cooper, Robert Boston, John L. Burton, Ebenezer Mann, William H. Harrison.

Reports of Committees on Missionary and Widows' and Orphans' Fund were received, and the money received through said reports authorized to be equally distributed in accordance with the wants of those entitled to said funds.

Committee on Superannuated Fund was called, and reported.

A petition requesting the Conference to recommend the sale of Wesley A. M. E. Church, Hurst street, was received.

In view of which the Conference recommended the sale of Wesley Church, Hurst street, and the purchase of a church by said congregation west of Broad street.

Conference then adjourned.

The Missionary meeting of the A. M. E. Conference will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock. The speakers are Bishop Wayman; Rev. J. M. Brown, Secretary of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society; A. T. Carr, of South Carolina; J. Woodlyn, of New York; James Lynch, Editor of the *Recorder*; James A. Shorter, of Ohio, and others. The friends of the Missionary enterprise are cordially invited to participate with their presence and financial aid.

PRESENTATION OF A NOVEL NATURE.—Last night a committee of members of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania called at the residence of William Curtis, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, in Seventh street, above Coates, and presented him with a new United States Five-twenty Registered Bond, bearing a value of $1500. The gift was accompanied by a series of resolutions, complimentary of Grand Secretary Curtis, and apprising him of the fact that the bond was purchased by money raised through the voluntary contributions of his brother Odd Fellows throughout the State. The presentation address was made by Deputy Grand Master Peter B. Long, and was received for Mr. Curtis, in a neat and eloquent speech, by Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, Past Grand Master, of Harrisburg. The occasion was most pleasant to all present. The Liberty Military and Orchestra Band furnished some delightful music during the evening. Grand Sire J. P. Sanders, of New York, was present, with a number of other distinguished members of the Order.

Mr. Curtis has been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania since 1840, at which time there were but thirty-two subordinate Lodges in the State; now there are over five hundred Lodges in our Commonwealth, in good condition.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK COMMISSION.—The gentlemen lately appointed by the District Court and Common Pleas to form a commission having the management of Fairmount Park in charge, assembled this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Mayor's private office, to discuss matters relating to an immediate organization of the Board.

A resolution was introduced, calling for the appointment of a committee of five to report a plan for organization. This was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed:—Messrs. N. B. Browne, Theodore Cuyler, John C. Cresson, and Henry M. Philips, his Honor Mayor McMichael acting as chairman.

The committees are to report on next Tuesday morning.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by S. C. Ford & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

200 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.	$16 30
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co. (preferred stock)	$30
50 shares Union Railroad and Transportation Co.	$43
100 shares Commonwealth National Bank	$61
30 shares Central National Bank	$125·25
$3000 Susquehanna Canal Co.'s six per cent. coupon bonds	$65·25

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—Conrad Root, Henry Root, and George Scattergood were held in $800 bail each by Alderman Fletcher, to appear in Court to answer for riotous conduct. On the evening of the 15th instant they attempted to break up a Sunday School exhibition, conducted by the North Penn Village Methodist Church. Sergeant John S. Cameron, of the Thirteenth District, arrested them last evening in Manayunk.

COMMITTED.—Isaac Johnson, a young man of twenty-four years, was arrested last evening in Manayunk, on complaint of a young lady. It is said that he committed an outrage upon her person in Summer street. Alderman Ramsdell held him, in default of $800 bail, to answer at Court.

OLD OFFENDERS AGAINST PEACE AND QUIET.—Last evening eight men, between the ages of fifty and sixty years, and one who had attained the allotted time of three score years and ten, were arrested for being drunk. They were let off upon paying fines and costs.

STEALING SPOONS.—Emma Pernell, a colored woman, resided with a Mrs. Fraley, on Spruce street, above Third. The other day she stole a number of silver spoons. Being detected, she was arrested by Officer Schell and committed by Alderman Beitler to answer at Court.

J. B. MURRAY, residing on Sixth street, below Arch, and John Magee, on Eleventh street, above Lombard, amused themselves yesterday afternoon by planting their heels in a newly-sodded embankment at Fairmount Park. Alderman Fitch fined each $7 and costs.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

A DISORDERLY INDIVIDUAL.—Christian Valkner, residing at Water and Walnut streets, interfered with an officer while conducting a number of immigrants along Delaware avenue, above Walnut street. Alderman Massey committed him in default of $600 bail to answer.

THE BIRTHDAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—To-day being the birthday of Queen Victoria, who has just completed her forty-eighth year, the English shipping in the port have displayed their bunting, in honor of the auspicious occasion.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION—THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND THIS MORNING.—The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and was called to order by the President.

A report of the Committee on Charters, favoring the admission of St. James' Church, of Hestonville, was read by the Rev. Dr. Newton. Desiring to further consider the subject, the report was held over.

The resolution introduced by Rev. Dr. Rudder, and pending at the previous adjournment, came up for discussion.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin discussed the subject at length. Rev[illegible] whose opinions should be taken on the and as[illegible] the substitute and division, whether those question of [illegible] acquainted with the Episcopal Church, that are in[illegible] know nothing about it, like some of the or those that [illegible] this division, and composed the parishes who des[illegible]nding. We are continually told Congress held as Re[illegible] subject well known, that the prosperity here, as if it was a su[illegible] depends upon having small dioceses perity of the Church dep[illegible] ceses.

Connecticut was mentioned [illegible] this morning by a gentleman, as an illustration of the benefit of small dioceses. He would compare the [illegible] dioceses. In the York, which was one of the larg[illegible] one hundred per latter the clergy had increased [illegible] proportion; cent., and communicants in the same had not in- whereas Connecticut, in both classes, creased fifty per cent.

It seemed that the small dioceses had not grown with the same rapidity as the larger dioceses. By these facts it appeared that the lowest number of bishops secured the most prosperity to the Church. He did not think that merely putting a bishop in a diocese would be the salvation of it, but thought that any good, strong, religious man, with his influence, entering into a parish, could not but be of advantage to it, particularly if he had authority given him, or was stronger than those around him; but it did not necessarily require a new bishop to attain the same ends.

Rev. Mr. Spackman, of Williamsport, a leader for the proposed division of the Diocese, now moved to postpone the consideration of the subject for the present, in deference to the respect he felt for the Bishop's opinion expressed in the morning, and for a harmonious solution of the subject.

Rev. E. N. Lightner, of Danville, opposed any change of tactics if, after the withdrawal of this action for the present, the House should go into an election for an Assistant Bishop, and then, when the division should occur, this assistant bishop should be foisted upon the people of the new diocese as their bishop. This they would not endure, as they were perfectly competent to elect a bishop for themselves.

The House agreed to postpone the subject for future consideration.

The question recurring on the subject itself, Rev. Mr. Parvin moved that all documents relating to the division of the diocese be referred to the old committee, which was adopted.

Mr. William Welsh moved that the report on organization of Christian Women be made the order of the day for to-morrow (Friday), at 10 A. M. Carried.

The same gentleman moved that the Treasurer of the Convention pay the travelling expenses of those missionaries and delegates unable to bear them.

Adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. to-day.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The regular exercises of worship were gone through with, Rev. Drs. Virgett and Lightner presiding.

The Convention was called to order by the President. The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary said that he would consider the paper presented yesterday by Mr. Gests as a part of his speech, and so enter it upon the minutes, unless the Convention order otherwise.

Rev. Dr. Clerc offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Examination of Candidates for the Ministry be continued. Adopted.

On motion, Dr. Leeds was permitted to read a letter or explanation in regard to the report of the services of Christian women, prepared by him. He thought he was charged to look into organization. He had visited England, and in the report he had given an account of what he had seen and heard. He did not fully agree with all the religious exercises he witnessed. The Sisters are willing to go anywhere and everywhere in order to minister to the sick and needy. During the prevalence of the scarlet fever in Baltimore, the Sisters saved many lives which probably would have been lost. In our late war they entered the hospitals, and by their active exertions many lives were saved.

The speaker favored a formation of a Sisterhood in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Welsh said he rejoiced in the watchfulness of the Church in reference to a tendency to Romanish customs. It was not mere adherence to the Pope that he cared about, but the practices which have been creeping in of late.

Objections were made to the report of yesterday, but they were very absurd.

The speaker, in conclusion, read a portion of a letter from Bishop Simpson, in reference to the subject of the women working earnestly to gather into the Church the workingmen and others.

Dr. Harris said he felt under obligations to the previous speaker for what he had said in reference to the subject under discussion. He trusted the work would go on and increase daily. Womanly ministration and care have left traces that are deep and permanent and abiding.

It is the one thing needed to make the parishes live and grow, and to bring souls to Christ—not the souls of the wealthy, the refined, or the educated, but the souls of those for whom ordinarily no man cares.

The speaker mentioned cases of persons who thought that the church was a place with closed doors to those who could not wear silks and satins; but their notions were overcome by the whole-souled women, and induced to visit the church, and have become hopeful converts.

It only needs that work be done aright, according to the principle of human nature and common sense, to gather in a most abundant harvest. I thank my friend for breaking the ground.

Rev. Mr. Parvin asked what was before the House.

The Chair informed him the resolutions at the close of the report.

[They have been already published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Mr. Parvin said that he was willing to open all the ways to induce Christian women to work for Christ. We want the women of the Church, old and young, to work. There is plenty of it for them to do. We must take a more comprehensive view of the point.

He earnestly hoped the clergy and the laity would look at the question in its simpler relations to the work of women. We have them at work. Let us increasingly give our co-operation, but let us be careful of anything and everything that looks like the establishment of a fixed order, which by-and-by will develope into an establishment of an order in the Church of Christ not desired, and not now had.

Rev. Mr. Dunn said that when he heard the report read he was much pleased with the information he gained, but he could not help acknowledging that some portions of it were objectionable to him. There are evidently differences of opinion on the resolutions.

A Reverend gentleman asked if the ladies were expected to live in a life of celibacy?

Rev. Dr. Spackman said that he was in favor of establishment of schools to educate women for the work of looking after the temporal as well as the spiritual. If they are to be called on as nurses, they should be instructed so as to be able to take care of the sick.

If they are to be cooked, too, they should understand it. What good cooks have we in Philadelphia?

A member—Professor Blot. (Laughter.)

Dr. Spackman continued, that as the ministers are educated for the word it stands to reason the women should be also. He didn't object to the establishment of an order. If you have a love for Christ, and a desire to win souls in this cause go to work. He hoped the laymen would go to work.

Rev. Dr. Rudder thought there was one reason why there was so much diversity of opinion upon the whole matter, and that was that they did not give it a consideration from pure understanding, but through the colored medium of their feelings and prejudices.

There seemed to be a difficulty about two points in the report—First, in regard to organization of these bodies; and second, in regard to the address. You must have organization to achieve success in any undertaking. There are women in every parish and in every community whom God has educated especially for this work, and they are waiting to go forth to labor for Christ. Shall we organize them as we do everything else? I cannot understand why there should be any objection to the organization. If a pestilence breaks out the question immediately comes up, Where shall we get a nurse? We send to one and another, hoping for a Sister of Charity, while men are arguing. Now it seems to me, on that ground, we should have a place where they can be found in any emergency. No one can become a good nurse without training more than is generally given in any family. He didn't care what the dress was, wouldn't have any objection to a woman having a brown dress and a straw bonnet. It is a means of protection. In London, when a Sister of Charity is seen approaching, the crowd open and let her pass; the same crowd who make it a practice to insult any stray woman with whom they happen to fall in. Some say this is Romanism. The Bishop of London indorses the work of these Sisters. He was in favor of some means by which the women could be sent forth to do the work of Christ.

Rev. Mr. Morris said, in regard to the work of Christian women, it seemed to him to be impossible for the Convention to form an opinion. In his own parish he could not get along at all without them. To-day not a word had been said about the Bishop's views upon this subject. The members were going to decide the question on its merits. The time had come when we should meet the question like fair and square men. He had seen some of the power of Romanism. What are we doing to increase our power? It is time for us to be up and doing. He had heard a gentleman in a railroad car say that at one time he was opposed to the Catholic Church, but since he had seen them work, his views had entirely changed. This opinion is growing out West; and what are we doing to controvert it?

I believe that we have no time to magnify difficulties among ourselves. The Romanists keep their differences concealed, and that is one reason of their success.

Rev. Dr. Butler said that there was no objection to organization or dress. We ought to be extremely careful as to the sort of sanction we give to the system contemplated. Some consider this as much a Divine institution as the Church itself. What he wanted was not to give any such sanction as might enable persons now or hereafter to say that this Convention has sanctioned the doctrine that the community life is a divinely recognized life—as one which is divinely instituted by God, and sanctioned by the Saviour and Apostles.

Rev. Dr. Marple said he would vote for the resolutions, and hoped that they would have deaconesses as well as deacons. Calls of the question were then made.

Mr. Welsh said—There are some ladies who have been enabled to break away from all restraint, and do a work that God has blessed. Without the establishment of such an institution as is proposed, Romanism will sweep over our country. He hoped the resolutions would pass. The Secretary then read them.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Hare, the question was taken on the second resolution. It was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The first one was then taken up and carried.

Rev. Mr. Robbins presented the following:—

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Standing Committee, as relating to the custody of books and papers belonging to the Convention, beg leave, in presenting their report, to state the following facts:—At the meeting of the Convention in the year 1841, the care of the records was intrusted to a Committee consisting of the Secretary of the Convention and two persons to be appointed annually by the Standing Committee.

This arrangement still continues, but latterly this Committee of Records have felt that it would be far better to give the charge of these Diocesan documents to one person, who, having the whole care of the papers, would be able to assume an undivided responsibility in the matter, such as no member of the committee as it is constituted at present can do.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption, by the Convention, of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the custody of all books and papers belonging to the Convention shall hereafter be intrusted to a clergyman of the Diocese, to be called the Register of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; the said officer to be elected by the Convention, and to report annually to that body.

JAMES W. ROBINS,
JOHN BOHLER,
JOHN W. CHILDS.

The President announced as a committee to procure a house for the diocese the following:—Rev. Drs. Samuel T. Mark, John D. Taylor, John L. Harrison, Asher Packer, and J. W Mamer.

Resolved, That the special Committee on Canons be requested to compare the canons of this Diocese with those of the General Convention, and should there be any want of conformity between them, report on the same with such suggestions of amendments as may be required to bring about such conformity.

Resolved, That the same committee be requested to consider and report upon the expediency of inserting in Canon 7, of the Standing Committee, the words,—Provided, that if but five clergyman and five laymen are nominated, the balloting shall be dispensed with, as in the election of Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Richard Newton offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to the Rev. R. J. Parvin, for the earnest, practical sermon presented by him at the opening of the Convention. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Matlack presented a series of resolutions of sympathy on the death of the Rev. Dr. Maxwell. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Parvin submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be, and is hereby requested to address a letter to the Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, D. D., of the Diocese of Kansas, expressive of the thanks of our clergy and laity for his most faithfully rendered and most acceptable episcopal services in this Diocese.

Resolved, That a similar letter be sent to the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, of the Diocese of Delaware. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Watson offered the following:—

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, believing that the Church of Christ is bound to address itself to every good work, and to be prompt to enter every opening of Divine Providence, take the present occasion to declare their warm interest in the Freedmen's Commission of our own Church, and earnestly to commend its most important and promising field of missionary work to the sympathy and co-operation of every congregation in this Diocese, through the Pennsylvania branch of the Commission.

In urging its passage, he said we all realize the importance of educating the 4,000,000 of people who have been enfranchised in the South. The object of the Commission is to do this.

Dr. Saul said he was sorry Christians did not take more interest in the education of the freedmen.

A motion to suspend the rules and continue the consideration of the resolution—the hour of adjournment having arrived—was lost.

The Convention then adjourned until 5 P. M.

A BRILLIANT AND PATRIOTIC SCHEME.—The project lately started by a number of prominent and patriotic gentlemen to erect on the battlefield of Gettysburg a permanent home for invalid or crippled Union soldiers of the Rebellion, is destined to prove a complete success. The scheme, which is a very feasible one, and which will be carried out strictly and faithfully, is simply this:—Although the erection of a home for invalid soldiers meets with the cordial approbation of every one, the State Legislature did not feel itself in a position to make the necessary appropriation to establish such an institution, but in lieu thereof passed a bill on the 6th of March last, granting power to the corporators named therein to raise the required amount by means of a grand gift distribution.

It becoming known that certain parties in New York had, during the Rebellion, purchased a large number of diamonds and precious stones, measures were taken to secure them, and certain parties advanced the money for their purchase. Certificates valued at five dollars each will be issued, and the holder will not only contribute to a national and commendable enterprise, but will also have a direct interest in the distribution of these magnificent jewels. The princely gifts are now on exhibition at No. 1126 Chesnut street, and daily viewed by hundreds of our citizens.

The management of the great enterprise has been confided to able and experienced hands, and there is not the slightest doubt that the entire scheme will be consummated to the perfect satisfaction of everybody interested. The site selected for the erection of the Home, and which consists of the piece of ground used as General Meade's headquarters during the battle of Gettysburg, has already been purchased, and it now only remains for our citizens to come forward *en masse* and purchase shares for the grand distribution, to insure a comfortable home for invalid soldiers, where they will be cared for at no cost to themselves. The project has met with some opposition in certain quarters where its character and provisions have not been thoroughly understood; but the projectors hold themselves responsible for the faithful performance of everything they guarantee in the published prospectus.

The sale of certificates has already commenced, and the indications are that the 80,000 subscribers required to complete the first distribution will be obtained in a very short time. As the people throughout the country went with great readiness into the Crosby Opera House speculation, a scheme solely for personal aggrandizement, still greater inducements are presented to subscribe to the Gettysburg Asylum, the success of which will secure a happy home for thousands of crippled soldiers.

THE DEATH OF MR. JAMES CRISSY.—ACTION OF THE PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, a meeting of the publishers and booksellers of this city, and others connected with kindred branches of trade, was held at the publishing house of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., No. 715 Market street, to take appropriate action on the recent death of the venerable James Crissy, the oldest, and one of the most respected members of the book trade.

Mr. Henry C. Carey was called to the chair, and Mr. Robert Lindsay appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. H. C. Lea, and seconded by Mr. A. Hart, and were then unanimously adopted:—

"*Whereas*, It has pleased God to remove from among us our late friend and associate, James Crissy, and it is fitting that we should express the regret which we feel at his decease; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the loss which the book trade of Philadelphia has experienced in the death of its oldest member, who during his long career had won the respect of all who knew him.

"*Resolved*, That we shall long cherish his memory as that of one of those men whose sterling integrity has contributed to earn for our city its character for straightforward and honorable dealing.

"*Resolved*, That in condoling with his family on their bereavement, we feel that their grief should be softened by the consolation that, in a long and blameless life, he had worthily fulfilled all the duties of a man and a citizen; and that, when called to depart in the fullness of his days, he leaves behind him for his children that richest heritage, an unblemished name.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the family of Mr. Crissy this expression of the feelings of the book trade of Philadelphia."

Mr. Crissy was in the eighty-fifth year of his age at the time of his death, and had been engaged in the printing and book business for many years. Since the erection of Goldsmith's Hall, in Library street, Mr. Crissy has been engaged in the publishing business there, in connection with Mr. Markley. In former years, the deceased was quite prominent in political affairs, having been a staunch adherent of and worker in the Old Line Whig party.

The funeral of Mr. Crissy will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, at No. 1723 Arch street. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—The delegates to this Convention met this morning at Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets. Mr. A. M. Walkinshaw was elected President, and John R. Orr Secretary.

After reading a list of the delegates by the Secretary,

Mr. Alexander Simpson, of the Third Ward, made a motion to proceed with the nominations, which was adopted.

Mr. John Campbell, of the Second Ward, nominated Jeremiah Nichols.

Mr. Edward Hilferty, of the Second Ward, nominated John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Atwood, of the Third Ward, nominated General C. H. T. Collis.

The balloting was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

First Ballot.—Nichols, 29; Collis, 29, Adams, 4.
Second Ballot.—Nichols, 31; Collis, 31,
Third Ballot.—Nichols, 32; Collis, 30.

Mr. Nichols, having received the largest number of votes, was declared the delegate of the convention to represent the First Senatorial District in the Judicial Convention at Williamsport, to be held next month.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, at Parlor C, in the Continental, Dr. Kirkbride in the chair.

An invitation from Dr. Leidy offering every facility for a visit to the Academy of Natural Sciences, at any time during the day.

Dr. Clement Walker, of Boston, then announced the sudden death, about a year since, of Dr. Charles H. Steadman, of Boston, a member of the Association.

Dr. Kirkbride suggested that some member of the Association be selected to prepare a memorial of the deceased, and in doing so paid a high compliment to the genial qualities of Dr. Steadman. The suggestion of Dr. Kirkbride was adopted, and at the request of the Association the Chair appointed Dr. Walker to prepare the memorial in question.

The minutes of the meetings of the past two days were then read by the Secretary, Dr. Curwen, who announced the reception of invitations to visit the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the House of Refuge.

The vote fixing the time of the next annual meeting, to be held in Boston, was then reconsidered, for the reason that the State Medical Society was to meet about the same time in Harrisburg, where the presence of Dr. Curwen, the Secretary of the Association, was necessary.

Dr. Fisher suggested the last Tuesday in May, but Dr. Walker intimated that the last week of May was always a rainy week. (Laughter.)

Quite a lengthy discussion ensued, a desire being manifested on the part of several gentlemen to accommodate the engagements of Dr. Bancroft, of New Hampshire. The date of the meeting was then fixed for the first week in June, 1868.

The American practice of alluding so pointedly in the minutes of scientific bodies to bountiful collations, plum puddings, and bon-bons, was severely commented upon by Drs. Brown, Kirkbride, Curwen, and Earle—the latter maintaining that such bodies in this country were apt to dwindle into mere eating associations. He hoped all reference to such subjects would be expunged from the minutes. The whole matter produced a bad impression on Europeans.

Dr. Walker stated that he had been informed that European scientific bodies paid far more attention to eating than did Americans, but they made no reference to the matter in the minutes.

Several other members discussed the subject, hoping that the eating would continue, but that the records of the association would make no reference to it. The subject was disposed of by a general understanding that this much-needed reformation would be inaugurated by the Secretary and the Committee on Resolutions, at the present meeting.

The Association then proceeded to the consideration of the subject of the chronic insane, which had been before the session yesterday afternoon, at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Chapin, of New York, stated the substance of a paper read by him yesterday, to the effect that when legislation was asked for the benefit of the insane in the county poor houses; it was usually the case that the institutions thus founded ignored the poor insane. He referred to the former practice in New York State, of placing both acute and chronic cases in the almshouses, where they were huddled together in misery and dirt. In 1865 a movement was started for the benefit of the poor insane of the State, and a new asylum was now in process of erection. He stated, however, that the action of the Association last year had been adverse to this new movement in New York State, and had seriously embarrassed it. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Chapin stated that there were four thousand insane persons in New York who were not in asylums.

Dr. Fisher argued in favor of keeping the chronic and acute cases together. In the institution over which he himself presided (the State Asylum at Raleigh, N. C.), there were many persons afflicted with chronic insanity whom he highly regarded as friends, and was as much interested in their welfare as he was in that of the most hopeful case brought under his care. He hoped the day would come soon when this association would meet in his section of the country, and lend its great moral influence to the cause of the afflicted there. He also alluded to the subject of insanity among the negro population of the South. Within one year he had received thirty negro patients, and had been obliged to refuse many others. He had been obliged to place the whites and blacks together, which course had operated very prejudicially. This was abhorrent to the sentiments of the white population of the South, who had not yet been educated up to this point.

Dr. Brown, of New York, then addressed the Association, urging great caution in the expression of their opinions on any subject, lest it should be used in a manner not anticipated, as had been the case in the past. He confirmed the statement of Dr. Chapin that the insane poor of the State had not been, and were not being, properly cared for. He believed that no one did more to people the insane departments of the poorhouses of New York than the managers of the State Institution at Utica.

Many persons were received into this institution whose friends were amply able to provide for them elsewhere, thereby, in direct violation of the law, excluding the patients who were unable to pay their board, and were therefore forced into the county poor-houses, or obliged to remain in their own houses.

Dr. Grundy, of Ohio, argued that the State should provide accommodations for the insane of all classes, whether rich or poor. He regretted very much that in any State there should be any distinction which consigned the insane poor to such places as Tewksbury, Massachusetts. When it was left to any one to make the discrimination, the friendless must go by the board, while the wealthy would be sent where comfort abounded. He was unwilling to place the power of such discrimination in any hands.

Dr. Workman, of Toronto, Canada, adverted to the magnitude of the subject, and said the tendency was to treat the poor insane according to the lines:—

"We'll blow the villains all sky high,
But do it with economy."

Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, stated his honest belief that the members of the Association were among the most eminent scientific men in the whole country. He said they had to deal with politicians for aid, and that, therefore, the element of economy must enter into their calculations. He referred to a census of the lunatics in his own State, finding over 2600, while the State census made the number only 1930, and the national census of five years before, only 1600. Of the foreigners, all but 5 per cent. had been treated in hospitals, while 48 per cent. of those of American birth had not received such treatment. The sin of the State was not the neglect of its dependent foreign population, but of its own children. In the three State asylums of Massachusetts, he had found that the proportion of inmates of foreign birth to the foreign population was double that of those of American birth. He thought it indiscreet to place the insane in institutions containing paupers.

Dr. Nichols, of Washington, D. C., referring to the alleged difficulty in obtaining aid from the State Legislatures, thought that if the Association were unanimous and earnest in asking for what it deemed right, the Legislatures would be found willing to grant all the aid necessary. What had transpired during the past two years confirmed this belief.

The subject before the Association was still further discussed by several of the members up to the hour of adjournment, at 1 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, by invitation of Dr. Worthington, the members visit the Friends' Hospital for the Insane at Frankford.

THE MEMBERS of the Corn Exchange Association voted yesterday for a change of title of their organization, and by an almost unanimous vote it was agreed that the name be altered to Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia; and at their meeting to-day Mr. C. J. Hoffman, who voted in the minority, moved to make the vote unanimous, which was carried by a general shout, "yea!" when E. Harper Jeffries said:—"Permit me, on behalf of the gentlemen who advocated the change of title, to thank the Flour and Grain men for their votes and influence in favor of the change, for to them belongs the honor and credit, and their unselfish devotion to all interests are gratefully and kindly appreciated; whereupon Mr. Jeffries offered the following preamble and resolutions, which seconded by Mr. Samuel J. Christian, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The members of the Corn Exchange Association, in pursuance of the mode pointed out by its laws, decided at a meeting held on Wednesday, May 23d, by a large majority, and made unanimous at a meeting held May 24th, that the name of said Association should be changed: Therefore, in view of this unanimous expression in favor of a change of the name of our organization to that of "Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia," be it

Resolved, That the President and Board of Managers of the Corn Exchange Association be requested to take immediate steps to procure the alteration asked for, by applying to the Court of Quarter Sessions in the manner pointed out by the laws of the State.

THE DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT WILLIAMSPORT.—This morning the following persons were selected for Delegates to represent the city of Philadelphia in the State Republican Convention to be held at Williamsport:—

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. Jeremiah Nichols.	3. William B. Mann.
2. John P. Wetherill.	4. H. G. Jones.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

1. J. W. M. Newlin,	10. Henry W. Gray,
2. W. H. Ruddiman,	11. Charles N. Mann,
3. Benjamin Berry,	12. Andrew Zane,
4. Thomas Little,	13. Wesley Stephenson,
5. Thomas J. Worrell,	14. George T. Deiss,
6. William Bull,	15. James Brearley, Jr.
7. Thomas Cochran,	16. Wm. A. Simpson,
8. Henry C. Thompson,	17. Charles Williams,
9. Joseph A. Bonham,	18. Henry Conner.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION will assemble in this city on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. It is expected that the Convention will be composed of the best men in the State. The friends of the cause in Philadelphia are especially urged to appoint delegates at once, and thus show the delegates from other parts of the State that we are alive to the importance of the work. The address of welcome will be made by ex-Governor Pollock, on the afternoon of the 28th instant. Arrangements are being made for a meeting of scholars, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, to be addressed by members of the Convention. The expediency of organizing a State Sabbath School Association will come before the Convention, as well as other important business. Let every Evangelical Sabbath School in Philadelphia be represented.

HOSPITALITY OF HUMANITY.—The stranding of the steamship Santiago de Cuba occurred immediately opposite the end of the street on which Bedloe's Hotel is situated, the only house in full operation at Atlantic City. As soon as the news reached the proprietor, he threw open the establishment, accommodating over one hundred and twenty of the wrecked passengers at his own personal cost, refusing to receive the slightest compensation. Mr. Thomas H. Bedloe, the hospitable host, was many years since well known as the proprietor of the Old Franklin House, whose site is now occupied by the First National Bank.

AT ST. LOUIS.—The committee appointed by our Board of School Control were received in the most friendly and hospitable manner by the officials of St. Louis. After visiting the schools of that place, examining into the mode of education, and conferring with school authorities as to the most practicable method of school organization, they enjoyed the remainder of their stay by vi[illegible]ting, among many other places, the Laclede Riv[illegible] Course. The committee were to leave that place at 4 o'clock P. M. Tuesday last, for other Western cities.

LECTURE IN MANAYUNK.—Last evening Rev. G. Collins, editor of the Soldiers' Messenger, Manayunk, gave a lecture in Temperance Hall. The subject, "The Citizen Soldier and the Soldier Citizen," was ably discussed, involving a review of the duties and conduct of our brave soldier boys, both as soldiers and as citizens. Mr. [illegible]ker, is an eloquent and forcible extempore speaker, humorous and sarcastic, and can hold the attention and control the feelings of an audience as easily as any of our most popular lecturers.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John T. Till was arrested by Officer Charles Smith during the day for taking a number of basin-cocks from new buildings being erected at the corner of Twenty-first street and Landis place. About $200 worth of these articles have been missed lately. His object for so doing was his great need of money, he having lost the last penny the day previous to the robbery. Alderman Beitler committed him to appear at Court.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—James Exhart was arrested for passing a counterfeit $20 Treasury note. He alleges that it was done by him without any knowledge of its spurious nature. He was to have been heard before United States Commissioner Sergeant at noon, but in the absence of important witnesses the case was continued over until to-morrow.

DESTROYING SHRUBBERY.—Edward Highly and John Hulm were taken in custody for destroying plants and flowers in the Thirteenth District. Alderman Ramsdell fined them $3 and costs.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

WE invite the attention of all to our large and comprehensive assortment of Clothing for Men, Youths, and Boys, unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship, to which large additions of fresh Goods are made daily. *Our purchases are all made for cash*, consequently at the lowest prices possible. The advantages we thus secure are apparent to all, and enable us to *guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction in every purchase made of us*, or the SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
Philadelphia,
and
No. 600 Broadway, New York.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY.

By these Presents, Greeting!

To Messrs. Gentlemen of the Union League Club:—

Gentlemen:—I was favored yesterday, by an official note from our ever-courteous and well-dressed President, notifying me that a requisition had been presented to him for "a special meeting of the Club, at an early day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Horace Greeley, a member of this Club, who will still insist on dressing in a white coat cut in the style of the last century, and wearing his pantaloons cut with one leg shorter than the other, notwithstanding the great facilities offered by establishments like Charles Stokes & Co.'s, Clothiers, under the Continental, of furnishing better clothes at the same cost. I beg, therefore, to ask on what evening will it be convenient for you that I call the meeting," etc. etc.

In my prompt reply I requested the President to give you reasonable time to reflect yourselves; that I shall not attend the meeting; I consider myself competent to attend to my own "get up;" and that I hope the Club will not back water, but that they will have a good time of it generally. My past record shows that this style of dress is no new thing with me, and I shall continue it, notwithstanding the advertisements of Messrs. Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, or the censures of the Union League Club. H. G.

ALL THE WORLD OVER!

There are but few spots on our globe where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not known; and, when known, appreciated.

In the UNITED STATES and BRITISH AMERICA it has become a household word. As a protective against malaria, epidemic fevers, fever and ague, and other diseases, produced by miasmatic influences, it stands far ahead of all other preparations, and is so considered by the most eminent physicians of the day.

In SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, and WEST INDIES, it has obtained a firm hold on the minds of the people, and is implicitly relied upon as a certain preventive and cure for the many malarious diseases incident to those tropical regions.

In AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, and adjacent islands its progress has been marvellous. Merchants, Miners, Farmers, Manufacturers, and Squatters all endorse it. Thousands already has it saved from the pernicious effects of miasma arising from the low swampy grounds so prevalent in those countries.

In CHINA and the EAST INDIES it is working its way with rapid strides, and is extensively used in the hospitals.

In conservative EUROPE, even, its influence is being felt; and the day is not far distant when

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will become in the Old World what it now is in the New—a never-failing joy to the afflicted. 5 20 mwf3t

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

NEW METHOD OF TOBACCO SMOKING.—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotine. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere. P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

THE DRAB AND PEARL-COLOR SUMMER HATS, prepared by Warburton, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are effectually ventilated, easy to the forehead, and perspiration-proof in front (patented), and in point of style and quality are worthy of the preference of gentlemen.

CHROMOS, Engravings, Photographs, Mouldings of superior finish on hand constantly. Call and examine our fine stock. Looking Glasses and Picture Frames made to order. Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50.	McIntire & Brother.
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SPRING CLOTHING
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LARGE ASSORTMENT
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LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CLAYTON—STUCKERT.—On Thursday, 23d May 1867, in Philadelphia, by the Rev. D. Washburn, No 815 S. Third street, Dr. A. H. CLAYTON, of Richboro, and Miss SALLIE E. STUCKERT, only daughter of William H. Stuckert, of Warrington, Bucks co., Pa.

DIED.

CRISSY.—On Wednesday, the 22d instant, JAMES CRISSY, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1723 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

CROSBY.—On the morning of the 21st instant, MARY LOUISA CROSBY, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Crosby, and daughter of Eliza P. and the late John B. Lewis, in her 23d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 213 Millman street, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's M. E. Church. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

HAINES.—On the 23d instant, HABAKKUK HAINES, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Holmesburg, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Milestown.

PRINGLE.—At Newtown, Bucks co., on Wednesday, the 22d instant, MARY HASELL PRINGLE, late of Philadelphia, aged 79 years.

Her funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at Christ Church.

RICHARDSON.—On the 22d instant, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Sr., in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 313 Gaskill street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Pine Street Church.

YOST.—On the 21st instant, DAVID, son of Samuel and Rebecca Yost, aged 16 years 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 74 Adam street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock.

PLUMBERS' MELTING POTS, VARIOUS sizes of Melting Ladles, and Gas Fitters' and Plumbers' Pipe Hooks, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WATERING PLACES, HOTELS, AND Boarding Houses can obtain Brass Number Tags for attaching to keys, clothing, etc., and a large variety of Keys, at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DIRT, DUST, PINS, NEEDLES, SHREDS OF thread, scraps of paper, etc., are all gathered up by the Patent Carpet Sweeper, quite as well as in sweeping with a broom, and with less injury to the nap of the carpet. The most approved patterns are for sale by
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S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
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No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

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AN INTERESTING LAW CASE.

We publish below the decision of Chief Justice Woodward and a majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the case of Smith vs. The Commonwealth; also, the dissenting opinion of Justice Agnew. The Court held that a solicitation to commit a felony or misdemeanor was not indictable, while the dissenting Justice affirmed the contrary. "When doctors disagree," etc. The case is of importance and interest:—

SUPREME COURT.—The following interesting opinion, touching a very delicate question, was delivered by the Chief Justice at the recent sitting of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg.

Smith vs. The Commonwealth. Certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Clinton County. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

An attempt to commit a misdemeanor is a misdemeanor, whether the offense is created by statute, or was an offense at common law. These were the words of Parker in the case of Rex vs. Roderick, 7 Car. and Pay., 795, delivered in the year 1837. They have been adopted by the compilers on criminal law, 1 Rup. on Crimes, 46. 1 Arch. Crim. Pleading. and Ev. P, 19 Wharton's Crim. Law, pp. 79 and 873.

Long before 1837, to wit, in 1801, it was held in the King vs. Higgins (2 Esr. and p. 5), that to solicit a servant to steal his master's goods is a misdemeanor, though it be not charged in the indictment that the servant stole the goods, or that any other act was done except the soliciting and inciting. This was the case of an unsuccessful solicitation to commit a felony, and it is authority for nothing more than that such solicitation is indictable as a misdemeanor, though the language of the judges, and especially Judge J., went so far as to intimate that such solicitation to commit a misdemeanor is indictable. "All these cases prove," said the learned judge, "that inciting another to commit a misdemeanor is itself a misdemeanor. *A fortiori*, therefore, it must be such to incite another to commit a felony."

No fault can be found with his conclusion if his premises be true, but "all these cases" to which he referred himself were cases rather of *attempts* than of mere *solicitations* to commit misdemeanor. Thus, Rex vs. Scofeild, Cald., 397, was an attempt by a man to set fire to his own house; at that time the burning of one's own house being only a misdemeanor in England, but since made a felony by statute. The act done in that case was setting a lighted candle under the stairway, and the question was whether the intent was to burn the house.

And in Rex vs. Vaughan, 2 Burr, 2494, the defendant attempted to bribe the Duke of Grafton, then a Cabinet minister, to give the defendant a place in Jamaica, and it was indicted as an *attempt*. The King vs. Plympton, 2 D. Reg., 1377, was another case of attempted bribery; the offer of money to a member of a corporation for his vote.

Rex vs. Johnson, 2 Shew, 1, another of the authorities relied upon by the Judge, as in Higgins' case, was nothing less than subornation of perjury, the actual putting of money into a desk to be paid to a witness upon the event of a verdict. And such indeed was the unreported case mentioned by the Judge as having occurred before Baron Adams, at Shrewsbury, where the indictment charged an attempt to suborn one to commit perjury.

These were the cases upon which Higgins' case was ruled, and no doubt they were ample authority for the point ruled there, but do they sustain or attempt to sustain the *obiter dictum*, that merely inciting another to commit a misdemeanor *is* indictable? That depends upon another question, whether there is any distinction in law and reason between an *attempt* to commit a crime, and the *inciting* or *soliciting* of another to commit a crime?

Long before any of the above mentioned cases were ruled, it had been decided in Peirson's case, 1 Salkeld, 382, that one may be indicted for keeping a bawdy house, but a bare solicitation of chastity is not indictable, and this had passed into the text of Hawkins, cap. 74, and perhaps of other writers on criminal law. Here the distinction between attempt and solicitation is sharply drawn. Keeping a bawdy house is an organized temptation to adultery, and a preparation of all facilities for the consummation of the crime. It is an attempt, a deliberate effort, to promote the crime of the most unqualified significance; but so many equivocal words, looks, and gestures might be constrained into solicitation, that it would be difficult to define the crime. What expressions of the face or *double entendres* of the tongue are to be adjudged solicitations? What freedoms of manners amount to this crime? Is every cyprian who nods and winks at the married men she meets on the sidewalks indictable for soliciting to adultery? And could the law safely undertake to decide what recognitions in the street were chaste and what were lewd? It would be a dangerous and difficult rule of criminal law to administer.

When an act is done which unequivocally tends to crime, the law can lay hold of it, and punish it either as a consummated crime, or an attempt at crime. As, for instance, the renting of a house for purposes of prostitution, as in the Commonwealth vs. Harrington, 5 Pickering, 206; but until something has been done which may be called an overt act, it seems unreasonable that the law should be required to detect and punish the criminal intent. This Court said so with great emphasis in the case of Shannon and Nugent vs. Commonwealth, 2 H., 226, when it was held that a conspiracy between a man and woman to commit an adultery was not indictable. Conspiracy to commit adultery looks much more criminal than unsuccessful solicitation. In Regina vs. Martin, 9 Car. & Payne, 215, Justice Patterson hit the distinction when he said, "It is perfectly clear that every attempt, not every *intention*, to commit a misdemeanor is a misdemeanor." To the same effect are the cases collected in Wharton's Crim. Law, 873, which have been decided under the statutes that exist in several States for the punishment of attempts to commit crime.

The attempt can only be made by an actual, ineffectual deed done in pursuance of and furtherance of the design to commit the offense. I would have supposed that the case of Rex vs. Butler, 6 Car. & Payne, 368, would have fallen within this rule, and yet it was held there that a count was not good, although it was clearly proved that the defendant did solicit, by the most overt and almost forcible acts, the plaintiff to commit adultery.* This was soliciting and persuading with overt acts that clearly manifested the guilty intent, and if solicitation with such indubitable acts be not indictable, it is quite necessary to conclude that mere solicitation, without any overt acts, is not indictable. It is easy to say that solicitation is an attempt, but a study of the cases will show that every case of attempt has included something more than mere solicitation, and the slightest reflection will persuade any observant man that a rule of law which should make mere solicitation to fornication or adultery indictable, would be an impracticable rule—one that, in the present usages and manners of society would lead to great abuses and oppressions. The morality of the law cannot undertake to regulate the thoughts and intents of the heart. The best it can do is to punish open acts of lewdness, and repress indecent assaults. For the rest it must trust the people to the refining influences of Christian education.

It is time now to turn to the case upon record. It is an indictment in two counts, both of which charge that the defendant did "solicit, entice, and endeavor to persuade" a married woman to commit fornication and adultery." These are the efficient words, and contain the substance of the charge. There are plenty of adverbs added, but they implied only legal inferences from what is charged. In the second count the offense is laid as "feloniously" done; but as adultery, even when consummated, has never been treated as a felony in Pennsylvania, it is nonsense to rank solicitation to the crime higher than the crime itself. If the conviction was sustained, this word would have to be rejected as a surplusage. It is observable that no assault or overt act is charged, no writing or picture or indecent exposure of person is alleged; inviting, indeed, is suggested, but mere solicitation. And the manner of this is not hinted. It may have been by direct request, by inuendo, by argument, founded, as has sometimes happened, upon Scriptural texts and analogies, or it may have been by gay and frivolous anecdote or appeal. Possibly nothing was said, but only impure thoughts insinuated by looks or gestures. What evidence shall be sufficient to sustain such a charge? Nothing equivalent to an attempt is alleged. Of course, the evidence would fall short of an attempt, and what would it consist of? We have no precedent for such a case, and as precedents are evidence of the law, the lack of them implies that the law has never undertaken to redress such an indefinite offense as is charged here. The authorities to which I have adverted yield no support to the indictment, unless we confound legal distinctions and treat everything that may be considered a solicitation of chastity as an attempt upon chastity. In a high moral sense it may be true that solicitation is attempt, but in a legal sense it is not. And the law is as likely to be distorted by pressing it into extravagant reforms of the manners of men and women, as it is by too loose an administration.

The diligence of counsel has succeeded in finding but one case, that of State vs. Avery, 2 Conn. R., 267, that goes to support the indictment. That was an information in the nature of an indictment for writing and sending to a married woman a scandalous letter, inviting her to an assignation for adulterous purposes. The Court sustained the prosecution as for a libel, but added, *arguendo*, that if it were not a libel it was not indictable as a solicitation to commit a felony, and for this Higgins' case was cited and relied upon. By the Connecticut statutes adultery was a felony, and was in that case. That this in principle was Higgins' case over again, and is distinguishable from the solicitation charged here, which was not to commit a felony. On another ground it is distinguishable also, for the sending of the letter was an overt act, which might be considered sufficient to raise the offense to an attempt to debauch a married woman, which we agree is indictable.

Various forms of malicious mischief have been held indictable in Pennsylvania, and gross and obscene language, publicly uttered in the streets, has been indicted, but in all such cases the overt act, not the guilty intent, constituted the offense.

Nothing being alleged in this case which can be thought to amount to an attempt upon the chastity of the wife of the prosecutor, the judgment is reversed.

Smith vs. Commonwealth. Agnew, J.—To solicit a wife to commit adultery, and, consequently, to attempt to corrupt morals, contemn religion, wrong her husband, and endanger the peace of society, is said not to be an indictable offense. I am unwilling to assert this in the light of the present age to a people professing Christianity, and recognizing the Decalogue as the express command of God.

To me it proves nothing that adultery was not punishable in England. In 1650 we are informed by Sir William Blackstone (4 Com., p. 64) that this offense was made capital. "But at the Restoration, when men, from an abhorrence of the hypocrisy of the late times, fell into the contrary extreme of licentiousness, it was not thought proper to renew a law of such unfashionable rigor. And these offenses have been ever since left to the feeble coercion of the spiritual court, according to the rules of the common law—a law which has treated the offense of incontinency, nay, even adultery itself, with a good degree of tenderness and lenity, owing perhaps to the constrained celibacy of its first compilers. The temporal courts take no cognizance of the crime of adultery otherwise than as a private injury." But such a system has no application in a State whose founder was unwilling to imitate the vices of a Court from which he withdrew, and among a people whose moral sense, so early as the year 1705, declared that, for the preservation of virtue, chastity, and purity, and for the prevention of the heinous sin of adultery, any one thereof convicted should receive on his bare back twenty-one lashes, well laid on, at the common whipping-post, and suffer imprisonment for one whole year at hard labor. Lord Mansfield, speaking of offenses of incontinence, in Rex v. Deloval and Burrows, 1438, said: "They fall properly under the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court, and are *appropriated* to it. But if you except these appropriated cases, this Court is the *castos morum* of the people, and has the superintendency of offenses *contra bonos mores*." To exhibit an obscene picture is indictable because it is contrary to good morals; but is an actual proposition of lust to a married woman less injurious or less inciting to a prurient desire? The English law, and the licentious Court of the Second Charles, are not, therefore, the pure fountains from which we should draw the living principles of our laws as to this offense. To do justice to society and to ourselves as the custodians of public morals, as C. J. Tilghman also termed the judges of this Court, we must resort to our own legislation, and the general principles of the common law, instead of the exception introduced by a profligate monarch and a system of jurisprudence differing in this special case from our own.

To solicit a married woman's chastity is to counsel and to endeavor to procure the commission of an offense indictable at law, and forbidden by the Divine command. In the perpetration of a felony, the adviser would be an accessory before the fact, and in the commission of a misdemeanor he would be a principal. To steal a few trifling articles, to touch another rudely, and to ridicule him in writing, are public offenses because of their tendency. But what greater injury are these than the loathsome proposal of lust to the mind of a sensitive woman? If we protect a virtuous wife, faithful to her marriage vow, and perhaps the mother of children, from such indignity, it does not follow that we must become the Quixotic defenders of a strumpet, who hangs out the flag of surrender over the abandoned citadel of virtue.

Nor should human infirmity look upon the offense as venial. If such solicitation be left only to the lash of society as its punishment, what protection has a chaste woman against one who pursues her with his importunities? If his wanton proposal be no breach of the peace, she can have no bail to keep the peace. If, in her own vindication, she takes the law into her hands, and with it the life of her persecutor, who would pronounce her offense more than manslaughter? The provocation could be no greater, and passion corresponding, she must be acquitted of malice prepense. Thus a human life might be lost from a want of protection. But a thinking woman is more apt to fly to her husband for relief; and what husband would fail to defend her, and castigate her annoyer? A libel has, in its tendency to a breach of the peace, no comparison to an insult of this kind. The consequences are also *contra bonos mores*. To suffer such solicitations is to fan the flames of lust; furnishing it an opportunity gradually to undermine the citadel of virtue; and giving to vice a mien which is hideous at first, but, tolerated, at last attracts.

On the general principles of the common law it is a public offense. Whatever amounts to a public wrong (says McKean, C. J.) may be made the subject of an indictment. Respublica vs. Teascher, 1 Dallas, 338. He then instances the poisoning of chickens, cheating with false dice, fraudulently tearing a promissary note, breaking windows by throwing stones, and decides that killing a horse wilfully and wantonly, an act in its nature but a trespass, is indictable as a public wrong. The Commonwealth vs. Taylor, 3 Bruny, 277, was an indictment for maliciously and *secretly* entering a house, and when in, making a great noise, which frightened a married woman and caused her to miscarry. The act was held to be indictable by reason of its tendency. C. J. Tilghman says:—"There is another principle upon which it appeared to me that the indictment may be supported. It is not necessary there should be actual force or violence to constitute an indictable offense. Acts injurious to private persons, *which tend to excite violent resentment*, and thus produce fighting and disturbance of the peace of society, are themselves indictable." Hence, a libel of even a deceased person is an offense against the public, because it may stir up the passions of the living and produce acts of revenge. This language fits the case before us precisely; for what is more likely to produce resentment than an insulting proposition to a virtuous wife?

Eavesdroppers who listen under walls, windows, and eaves of houses to catch and detail conversations to the prejudice of others, are indictable at common law. So is a common scold, as this Court has recently determined; and yet these cases bear no proportion to the one before us. Exhibiting an obscene picture is indictable as *contra bonos mores*, though not charged to be done publicly as a common nuisance: Commonwealth vs. Sharpless, 2 S. & R., 91. Joseph Barker was charged with collecting crowds in the streets of Pittsburg, to whom he spoke scandalous and infamous words representing men and women in indecent postures. This Court held that count to be good, though it did not charge a public nuisance, Lewis, C. J., remarking that it would be a reproach on the common law if such acts were permitted, expressions very applicable to the case now before us: 7 Haines, 412. In the Commonwealth vs. Trundell, 2 Grant, 510, Thompson, J., held that running the street cars on Sunday, to the disturbance of the "peace of the Sabbath," as he well expresses it, is a breach of the peace. In principle it is a step downward from this case to that. Now if in Pennsylvania all these have been held to be indictable offenses, it is certainly a public wrong of greater magnitude and worse tendency to solicit the prostitution of a virtuous married woman, to incite her to commit adultery, an offense which has been indictable in this State for more than one hundred and sixty years. To be solicitous on account of the debauch of public morals, is to be overnice. The modesty which does not shrink from the disgusting details of a case of *crim con.* or of fornication and bastardy, cannot be greatly shocked at the proposal only.

It is said there will be difficulty of proof, and Courts will be called upon to punish for a wink or a nod, or some other obscene invitation to criminal intercourse. The argument furnishes a dispensation to all crimes of a secret or uncertain character. In punishing for a libel, no difficulty is set up because the allusions are purposely veiled. Who and what is meant are often questions for a jury. Nor do I think such an argument just to those who are the custodians of public morals, which invites them deliberately to close their eyes to plain and palpable proposals to lust, because in some instances their visions cannot detect an invitation in disguise. Besides, there is a full protection against silly and pretended prosecutions, in the power to visit the unwise and the malicious with penalty of all the costs.

The English case, which is so zealously attacked in the opinion of the majority, and seems to bear against all the fine powers of the intellect which prepared the opinion to overturn its force, was a surprise upon me, for I had not expected such aid from a country which ignores the offense of adultery itself in her civil Courts. It only discovers the fact that even their judges are compelled by the inherent indignity of the proposal to advance towards its punishment. But the Connecticut case, of the State vs. Avery, 7 Conn., is an American authority and precedent which, it seems to me, should be adopted.

It is asserted that mere words are not indictable, and nothing short of an attempt is indictable. This I conceive is a mistake. To approach a married woman and to propose adultery, is an act quite as much as to exhibit an obscene picture, or to listen under the eaves of a house, or to spout out vulgar and indecent language to a gaping crowd. Indeed, it is as gross an act as can be well imagined. To say that it requires the touch of the would-be seducer to require legal visitation, is to stick in the mud of pollution, and to expose a virtuous woman to their abuse is as abhorrent and wounding to her pure spirit as the mere touch of her pursuer.

I would affirm the judgment.

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*We have taken the liberty of altering the reading of the opinion of the learned Justice, in the case cited, as the original language, although suited for legal hearing, is not qualified for ears polite.

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H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE.
For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE, elegantly located, about one hour's ride from the city. Situation high, healthy, and airy; plenty of shade: superior accommodations. For particulars address, stating where to be seen, "King," Box 674, Philadelphia Post Office. 5 23 2t*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.
Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863, Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequaled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the Institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President,
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 8

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited..........$35
Telegraphing, three months..........40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1‡ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10‡ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store.
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [9 1‡p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16‡

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26‡

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1‡ SOLID SILVER-WARE

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. DUNCAN, WILLIAM D. MOULDER, ANNA C. DUNCAN, JAMES J. DUNCAN, and JOHN G. FORD, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, first floor, first room back, No. 22 S. THIRD St., in the City of Philadelphia. [5 17 fmw5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORACE FRITZ, Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
5 22 wfm5t Auditor.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

1867. SPRING. 1867
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES...............CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA (newly fitted), of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 20 8t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

ETNA	Wednesday, May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, June 1
EDINBURGH	Wednesday, June 5
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, June 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, June 12

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	48

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 66 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 21 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 30, 1867, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz.:—

4500 yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, for making stars for national flags.

2500 Thimbles for flags, malleable iron, galvanized.

380 Garrison Flag Halliards, best American hemp, 220 feet long.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and how soon they can commence delivery.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples can be seen at this office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article or articles bid for.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
5 22 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
5 18 17t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 8, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Barancas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank ....$41,102·86	
	Cash in Drawer ....447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13,

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,

George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,

HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 28] GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,

Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President,
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. **628**
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
1 26 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
1 1 8 Three doors above Walnut.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.

GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with **LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT,** making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For **TIN, COPPER, ZINC,** and **IRON ROOFS** this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and **GRAVEL ROOFING** done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the **MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.**

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 m

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY— The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned, and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
3 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1]

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY;

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at sign market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 28 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,
Edw. B. Orne,
Nathan Hilles.

William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
B. Rowland, Jr.,

Sam'l A. Bispham,
Fred. A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 18m

CALEB PEIRCE.

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 tm*

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmw1m Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 31m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000 lbs	Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4¼x½, sorted.
40,000 "	Nail Rod Iron.
180,000 "	Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 "	Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 "	Assorted Iron, all sizes
246,000 "	Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
114,000 "	Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to inches, all sizes.
58,000 "	Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 "	Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 "	Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 "	American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet	Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 "	Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 "	Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 "	Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quarterm'r.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1867.

Will be offered at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Major W. F. Johnson, C. S. V., on

TUESDAY, the 28th inst.,

About 48,000 pounds roasted and ground Rye,
About 20,000 pounds of Hard Bread,
10 Hides and 2 barrels Tallow,
Picks,
Shovels,
1 Double Range and Fixtures,

3 large Iron Caldrons,
Tin Cups,
Plates,
Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Salt Sacks,
Cant Hooks,
Bread Troughs,
Empty Barrels,
Tables,
Etc., etc., etc.

Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz.:—

About 7000 pounds of Corn Meal,
225 pounds of Hominy,

100 pounds of Cod Fish
A small lot of Salt Meat,
Ham, Split Peas, etc.

5 23 4t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23tf

THE RELEASED TRAITOR.

From the Independent.

Jefferson Davis ought to have been tried long, long ago. His protracted detention in prison, without a trial, justly brought reproach upon the Government. This reproach is now fearfully increased by his discharge on bail. It was hitherto supposed that the Government, being either not ready or not willing to bring him to trial, had no other alternative than to continue him in custody. It now seems, however, that the prisoner might have been released at any time within the last two years, if only the officers of the law had bethought themselves of admitting him to bail. Can any good reason be assigned why he should have been bailed a few days ago, rather than a few weeks ago, or a few months ago, or a year and a half ago? None! But he never should have been bailed at all! Does not everybody know that men charged with far less heinous crimes are not admitted to bail? Are small criminals to be denied the privilege of bail, and great criminals to enjoy it? If a man who robs a bank must remain in jail till his trial, shall a man who levies war against the Government, fires hotels, starves prisoners, and slaughters half a million of his fellow-men, be obsequiously invited to put on a pair of green kid gloves, take a new hat and cane, and step out of prison to receive the congratulations of his friends? Our sense of justice revolts at such a proceeding. We grant that Mr. Davis should not have been incarcerated for an undue term without a trial. No apology can be made for the Government's unusual and unjust delay in arraigning him before its bar. But to admit him to bail, like the commonest of culprits, is a mockery of justice—a confusion of moral distinctions—a national disgrace. Nothing in the punishment of Mr. Davis as a state prisoner, thus far, shows him to have been guilty of any greater crime than picking a pocket, or committing assault and battery. To say that treason is a bailable offense is next to saying that it is no offense at all. The greatest law-breaker of modern times shocks the civilized world by his crimes, fills the land with mourning, darkens the nation's history with his shadow, and yet the sum total of his guilt is roundly estimated by the law at one hundred thousand dollars! This man stands charged with connivance at the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Has any other man, so charged, been so bailed? Why not release John H. Surratt on similar terms? As both men are charged with the same offense, and as neither has yet been brought to trial, why should not both be treated alike? In view of all the circumstances, we have found it impossible to regard the release of Mr. Davis as other than a hideous blunder. We have no words adequate to express our mingled regret, indignation, and scorn at the act. Some of the principal actors in it are men whom we personally love and revere. Of course, they have acted from the noblest and purest motives; they are incapable of acting from any other. But they have, nevertheless, lent their countenance to a proceeding which, in our judgment, is as great a disgrace as has fallen upon the nation since the public drunkenness of Andrew Johnson on the day of his inauguration as Vice-President.

ALARMING SCENE IN A THEATRE.—According to the London *Spectator*, Miss Madge Robertson, who is playing the heroine in Mr. Andrew Halliday's new drama, *A Great City*, now performing at Drury Lane Theatre, narrowly escaped a serious accident. The play is designed to meet the popular craving for realism, and one of the incidents is the driving of a Hansom cab, probably taken off the stand outside, across the stage. As it entered, says our contemporary, and the driver smacked his whip, and the lady who had summoned it (Miss Robertson) jumped in, pit and galleries, all densely crowded, sent out a roar of applause so sudden and so loud that the horse, frightened out of his wits, became almost ungovernable, backed the cab on to the footlights till it bent the brass rod which protects them, and but for the strenuous exertions of the supers, who "whoohooed" in the most natural and unstagy style, would have shot poor Miss Robertson head over heels into the orchestra, with the cab upon her, and the horse most probably on the top of the cab. The beast at last recovered itself, and galloped a short distance in a most spirited manner, and Miss Robertson escaped unscathed.

A NEW STRIKE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"An odd development of the practice of strikes has just occurred at the Carr-house colliery, near Rotherham. This time it is not the men who have struck against the masters, but the boys who have struck against the men. A fine had been imposed on several of the lads for breaking lamps, which they deemed unjust; the rest of the boys, forty in number, made common cause with their comrades, and refused to go down the pit unless the fines were remitted. The result was that the working of the pit had to be suspended. The men who had gone down were obliged to return, and some four hundred miners are in consequence thrown out of work. Perhaps the men may now discover that there may be two sides to the question of strikes, and may be enabled in some degree to enter into the feeling of the masters."

A NEW PRINTING MACHINE.—The London *Press News* says:—"Various rumors are afloat in England respecting a machine constructed to print twenty thousand papers in one hour. A great deal has yet to be done to bring it to perfection. It is a copy of Wilkinson's machine, brought out some years since in America. It prints on a continuous sheet of damped paper (unrolled from a cylinder) on both sides, registering as exact as book work on a hand press. Stereotype plates of the pages are used, but of a smaller curve than those for the Applegarth or Hoe. When the sheet has received the impression on both sides, it is cut by a simple contrivance and carried forward, a complete newspaper, to the delivery-board."

PICTURE SALE.—A sale of pictures, sketches, water-color drawings, etc., by Ingres, took place at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, three weeks ago. A sketch of the "Death of Leonardi da Vinci" fetched 2500 francs; a small copy of "Stratonice," 3400 francs; another, 4220 francs; a drawing of "Philip V," 4380 francs; a small copy of the "Tu Marcelluseris," 5700 francs; an "Odalisque," in monochrome, 5750 francs; a copy in small of "Saint-Symphorian," 12,600 francs; "The Virgin with the Holy Wafer," 17,100 francs; a small copy of the "Age of Gold," 27,000 francs; and another "Odalisque," a completed picture, 44,000 francs.

Do Justice to Nature.

It is ingratitude to nature not to preserve and keep in splendid order a good set of teeth. Nothing can be easier. All that is needed is to brush them briskly night and morning with purifying SOZODONT. It will make the mouth a perfumed palace.

TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT CHESNUT HILL, TO RENT.

TO RENT, AT CHESNUT HILL AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, situate within five minutes' walk of the depot. Ten chambers, and all the modern conveniences. Stable, Coach House, etc. etc. Grounds tastefully laid out. Address "Furnished House," "Inquirer" office. 5 21 6trp

CONCERT HALL, Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET. This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees,
4 29 4w Box 166 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

OFFICES TO RENT, 219 AND 225 SOUTH FOURTH Street. Apply to

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
5 18 6t Second Floor.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR ONE OF THE oldest and most reliable Insurance Companies in the country, with large capital and entirely mutual. No better chance can be offered to gentlemen of good address to make a comfortable living. Address, with real name, BOX No. 1258, Phila. Post Office. 5 22 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA

NEW STYLES

LADIES' SATCHELS.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
4 1 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased	$25·0
" " "	$30·00
" rich chased	$33·50
" " "	$35·00
" very handsome	$37·50
" very rich and medallions	$40 00
" " " "	$15 00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $5·00 to $18·00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

THE CHINGARORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf3m4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET NEW YORK

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL........................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

123lmwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTL
ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4 50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11fsmrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN

HANDSOME LACE GOODS.

ELEGANT POINTE COLLARS.
HANDSOME CLUNY COLLARS.
HANDSOME CLUNY HANDKERCHIEFS.
HANDSOME REAL VALENCIENNE COLLARS.
HANDSOME REAL VALENCIENNE HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 REAL CLUNY COLLARS, AT 38 CTS. A JOB LOT.

LACE CURTAINS.

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS from auction, a half the actual cost of importation.

500 WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
ELEGANT LACE POINTES AND MANTLES.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

A SPLENDID LINE OF THE BEST MAKES BLACK SILKS, at our usual LOW PRICES.

NEW SHADES OF ALPACAS—LEADS, PEARL, AND BISMARK.
20 PIECES WHITE PIQUE, AT 50 CTS.
FINE CORDED PIQUE, 62 AND 75 CTS.
10,000 YARDS FRENCH ORGANDIE LAWNS, AT 31 AND 37 CENTS, REDUCED.
A LOT OF ORGANDIE ROBES, VERY LOW.
HOOP SKIRTS CLOSING OUT.
BEST WHALEBONE CORSETS.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION. [5 18 sf4t

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

They have ever exhibited, comprising the best and most desirable fabrics for the present season, at greatly reduced prices 5 23 tfrp

DRY GOODS.

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.
Established in 1853. 3 1 3m8p

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between EDMUND LEVERING, R. MILTON BAKER, CLIFFORD LEVERING, and S. CHARLES BORDEN, under the name of E. LEVERING & CO., doing business at Nos. 1916 and 1918 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of R. MILTON BAKER.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners.

EDMUND LEVERING,
CLIFFORD LEVERING,
S. CHARLES BORDEN.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of E. LEVERING & CO., and will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN, AND SEED BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 1916 and 1918 MARKET Street.

EDMUND LEVERING,
CLIFFORD LEVERING,
S. CHARLES BORDEN.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1867. 5 23 5t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

$1000. $1000.

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following goods, stolen on the night of MAY 18, 1867, viz.:—

356 H. B. SABLES, UNDRESSED.
4 TIMBERS ERMINE, DRESSED.
10 DOZEN CHINCHILLAS, DRESSED.

Furriers, and all others, are hereby cautioned against purchasing or dressing the above-mentioned goods.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) DOLLARS additional will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
5 20 6t NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

REMOVED!

THE CITY TICKET OFFICE

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET,

TO THE

NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [5 20 6t

OFFICE OF

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

REMOVED TO

No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.

THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. wfmrp

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY, 4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS
4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CANTON MATTINGS,
CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44§

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1200 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also Women's, Misses, and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of desirable goods, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 23 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 21 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 28, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1100 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

May 30, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [5 24 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

May 28, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

MARKET STREET, Nos. 1910, 1912, and 1914—Valuable Business Property, 48 feet front, 176 feet deep.

MARKET STREET, No. 116—Valuable Tavern and Dwelling.

CYPRESS STREET, No. 306—Genteel Dwelling.

SPRUCE STREET, No. 716—Elegant Residence, Stable, and Coach House, and large Lot.

LOMBARD STREET, No. 1535—Two three-story Brick Dwellings.

GERMAN STREET, No. 221—Genteel Dwelling.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, at Pleasantville—Valuable Farm, 95 acres.

GROUND RENTS—$28, $28, $15, $36, $22, $60.

CITY PROPERTY.

RACE STREET, No. 431—One three-story Brick Dwelling.

RICHARDSON'S COURT (adjoining the above)—Four Brick Dwellings.

CHESNUT STREET, N. W. corner Twenty-third—Large and valuable Lots.

SOUTH STREET, S. E. corner Carbon, Fourth Ward—Desirable Lot.

FRONT STREET, above Noble—Two-and-a-half story Brick Building, and two-and-a-half story Frame Building.

CHRISTIAN STREET, between Ninth and Tenth—Very desirable Lots.

For full particulars see Pamphlet Catalogues and Plans at the Auction Rooms. [5 21 3t

Sale No. 719 Sansom street.

NEAT MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, the superior mahogany household furniture, feather beds, bedding, fine ingrain carpet kitchen utensils, etc. [5 21 4t

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FLOUR STORE

On Saturday Afternoon,

May 25, at 2 o'clock, at the S. W. corner of Eighth and Parrish streets, by order of Assignee, the stock and fixtures, comprising 22 barrels of superior flour, over 1000 pounds in bags, rye, bran, buckwheat, platform scales, barrels, handcart, vinegar, etc. [5 21 4t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE VELVET CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

27st instant, at 11 o'clock, at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and Haverford avenue, Mantua, handsome walnut and green plush drawing-room suit, handsome walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; two suits cottage furniture, superior sewing machine, by Ladd & Webster; mantel clock, fine velvet carpets, oil cloths, two very superior spring mattresses, china and glassware, etc. [5 24 2t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT SCHOMACKER PIANOFORTE, FINE ENGRAVINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE CURTAINS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 128 South Eighteenth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [5 24 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

28th instant, at 2 o'clock, at No. 523 North Eleventh street, by catalogue, the handsome furniture. [5 24 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY, June 3,

will include—

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased.—Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS—Estate of Roger McDonald, deceased.—Two-story brick Tavern and four brick Dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, between Walnut and Locust streets.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres of land, Church lane, adjoining the city line, 4 miles from Market Street Bridge.

WASHINGTON SQUARE AND LOCUST STREET—Handsome Residence, with side Office and Lot, 34 feet front.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—No. 31 South Tenth street.

CHESNUT STREET WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Handsome Modern Residence, Fourth, east of Fortieth street, north side.

SOUTH FIFTH STREET—No. 908 Fairfax place Five brick Dwellings and Lot, 42 by 130 feet.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four modern three-story brick Dwellings Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 936 and 938 King, now Cross street, below Dickerson street.

Same Estate—Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.

Same Estate—Brick Messuage and lot of ground, No 2740 Federal street.

Same Estate—Yearly Ground Rent of $62·50.

Same Estate—Eight yearly Ground Rents of $52 each.

Same Estate—Five yearly Ground Rents of $69 each, one of $81, and one of $84. [5 23 9t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

(A portion being the Collection of a Gentleman who is about Going to Europe.)

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

May 23 and 24, at quarter before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, positively without reserve, a collection of Modern Paintings, all elegantly framed in new style elaborate gold leaf frames, comprising Landscapes, River, Lake, and Mountain Scenery; Fruit, Figure and Flower pieces, all by celebrated artists of the American and English schools. Now open for examination. [5 21 4t

Sale No. 1305 Chesnut street.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC.

F. A. GABRYLEWITZ, who is about removing from the premises No. 1305 Chesnut street, has instructed B. SCOTT, Jr., to make a peremptory sale of his entire stock, previous to removal to his new store, No. 1323 Arch street, in November next, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, May 28 and 29, at 10 o'clk, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames; modern paintings by leading American and foreign artists, chromos, engravings, photograph frames, etc. [5 20 8t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 609 Callowhill street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR FIXTURES, ETC. ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 609 Callowhill street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising handsome walnut chamber furniture, French plate pier glass, sets of cottage chamber furniture, beds, mattresses, and bedding; Brussels and other carpets; kitchen furniture.

Also, the bar and fixtures of a hotel. [5 23 2t